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PROGRAMME PLANNING

Mid-term review of resources

Review of resources for the fourth programming cycle and fourth cycle earmarkings for Special Programme Resources

Report of the Administrator

SUMMARY

This report is divided into two parts. Part one reviews the resource situation for the fourth programming cycle, following the 1990 pledging conference, in accordance with paragraph 14 (b) of Governing Council decision 88/31 A and paragraph 9 of decision 89/57 of 30 June 1989. It also sets out desirable indicative planning figure expenditure targets for the balance of the fourth cycle, and includes proposals for borrowing from future indicative planning figure entitlements.

Part two provides an update of allocations and commitments made under the various components of the Special Programme Resources in accordance with Governing Council decision 89/36 of 30 June 1989. Also in response to paragraph 4 of the same decision, it includes proposals for revised earmarkings as well as programming arrangements for selected categories of activities financed from the Special Programme Resources.

INTRODUCTION

1. This report is divided into two parts each dealing with separate, though related, fourth cycle issues. Part one deals with the latest resource outlook for the fourth programming cycle, reported to the Governing Council in accordance with paragraph 14 of its decision 88/31 A of 1 July 1988. In that decision, the Council authorized increases of indicative planning figures (IPFs) and Special Programme Resources (SPR). It further requested the Administrator to review annually the resource situation so as to ensure the validity of the assumptions underlying the increases authorized and to report to the Council on the results of the review. This part of the report also informs the Council of the IPF expenditure targets set by the Administrator for the years 1989-1991 in line with the Council's directions as contained in paragraphs 7 and 8 of its decision 89/57 of 30 June 1989. Furthermore, to facilitate a smooth transition to the fifth cycle, while achieving the programme-wide established expenditure targets, the Administrator proposes the Council's approval of arrangements for borrowing of IPF entitlements from the fifth cycle for certain programmes.

2. Part two of the report provides details on the status of commitments made under the various components of the SPR at 30 November 1989. In response to paragraph 4 of Governing Council decision 89/36 of 30 June 1989, the report includes proposals for an increase in the earmarking for SPR-financed disaster relief activities as well as the introduction of flexible programming arrangements for selected other categories. In addition, and in response to decisions 89/33 and 89/37 of 30 June 1989, it provides the latest available information on the actions and status of allocations made under the SPR with regard to (a) the Transport and Communication Decades for Asia and the Pacific, including Western Asia and (b) disaster rehabilitation and reconstruction assistance to Democratic Yemen.

Part one

RESOURCE OUTLOOK FOR THE FOURTH PROGRAMMING CYCLE (1987-1991) AND PLANNED PROGRAMME EXPENDITURES FOR THE BALANCE OF THE CYCLE

I. LATEST RESOURCE FORECAST

3. In decision 88/31 A of 1 July 1988, the Governing Council authorized increased resource allocations for the fourth programming cycle (1987-1991) of $676 million, as follows: $490 million for country and intercountry IPFs; $110 million for SPR; and $76 million for agency support costs. In view of the uncertainties regarding the assumptions underlying the resource forecast on which the above additional allocations were based, the Council requested that the additional amounts be made available for commitments in a staggered manner, as follows: 50 per cent in 1988; 25 per cent in 1989; and the other 25 per cent in 1990. The release of the first and second tranches of the supplement were effected in respectively August 1988 and January 1989, when reviews of the financial situation by the Administrator confirmed the continuing validity of the resource assumptions underlying decision 88/31 A. The release of the remaining 25 per cent of the resources authorized by decision 88/31 A is conditioned on the resource outlook for the balance of the cycle. Table 1 provides details on the resource forecast as at November 1989.

Table 1. November 1989 resource scenario for the fourth programming cycle compared with the resource forecast underlying Governing Council decision 88/31 A

(Millions of United States dollars)

		Prior to decision 88/31 A	Resource scenario as at 1 Nov. 1989 based on authorized levels, i.e., 75 per cent of decisions 88/31 A supplements	Resource scenario as at 1 Nov. 1989 if 100 per cent of decision 88/31 A supplements are to be released
(a)	1988/1989/1990 voluntary contributions	960/970/980	945/950/960	945/950/960
(b)	Estimated annual growth rate in voluntary contributions after 1988	5%	0.5% in 1989 5% in 1990/91	0.5% in 1989 5% in 1990/91
(c)	Appreciation of United States dollar against other currencies in 1990 and 1991, respectively	5%/5%	5%/5%	5%/5%
(d)	Balance of resources at the start of the cycle	257	257	257
(e)	Total 1987-1991 voluntary contributions	4 761	4 684	4 684
(f)	Other income, 1987-1991	404	354	354
(g)	Total resources, 1987-1991 (d+e+f)	5 422	5 295	5 295
(h)	Field programme expenditures	3 960 a/	4 502 b/	4 662 c/
(i)	UNDP core administrative support	786	804	804

/...

Table 1 (continued)

	Prior to decision 88/31 A	Resource scenario as at 1 Nov. 1989 based on authorized levels, i.e., 75 per cent of decisions 88/31 A supplements	Resource scenario as at 1 Nov. 1989 if 100 per cent of decision 88/31 A supplements are to be released
(j) Change in operational reserve	-	-	-
(k) Balance of resources as at end 1991 g-(h+i+j)	676	(11)	(171)

a/ Includes delivery of third-cycle of IPF carry-over of $237 million, $3,158 million fourth-cycle IPFs as well as $76 million SPR (representing 77 per cent of the total fourth-cycle SPR resources of $99 million, including $22.6 million carry-over from third cycle), $15 million of Special Industrial Services (SIS), $25 million of sectoral support and $449 million associated agency support costs.

b/ Includes delivery of third-cycle IPF carry-over of $237 million, $3,524 million of fourth-cycle IPFs at 75 per cent authorized by decision 88/31 A, $136 million for SPR (which is 75 per cent of $182 million SPR available for commitment during the fourth cycle, i.e., $159 million of fourth-cycle SPR at 75 per cent of the supplementary amount authorized plus $22.6 million third-cycle carry-over), $56 million for programme support activities, $15 million of SIS, $25 million of sectoral support and $509 million associated agency support costs.

c/ Includes delivery of third-cycle IPF carry-over of $237 million, $3,645 million of fourth-cycle IPFs (at 100 per cent authorized by decision 88/31 A), $157 million for SPR (which is 75 per cent of 209 million SPR available during fourth cycle, i.e., $186.4 million which is 100 per cent of amount authorized for fourth cycle plus $22.6 million third-cycle carry-over), $56 million for programme support activities, $15 million (SIS), $25 million of sectoral support and $527 million associated agency support costs.

4. The main differences between the November 1989 resource forecast and the resource scenario underlying decision 88/31 A can be summarized as follows:

(a) Under the November 1989 forecast, the total amount of voluntary contributions for the 1987-1991 period is $77 million lower, as follows: (i) the United States dollar exchange rate fluctuations in both 1988 and 1989 resulted in $35 million less voluntary contributions than originally foreseen for the two years

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combined; (ii) 1990 voluntary contributions are now estimated to amount to $960 million instead of the original forecast of $980 million, or $20 million lower; and (iii) if the same assumptions underlying the 88/31 resource scenario are applied to this lower 1990 voluntary contributions base (a 5 per cent growth rate in voluntary contributions in local currencies and an annual appreciation of the United States dollar of 5 per cent each year) the voluntary contributions for 1991 could be expected to be $22 million lower than the original forecast;

(b) The amount of "Other income" for the 1987-1991 period is likely to be some $50 million less than forecast under the 88/31 A scenario. This is partly a result of lower "Other income" in 1989 caused by exchange rate losses on liquid holdings. In addition, reduced levels of liquid holdings over the next two years are expected to result in decreased interest earnings as compared to the scenario underlying decision 88/31 A;

(c) The November 1989 resource forecast reflects higher 1987-1991 field programme expenditures in line with the increased IPF entitlements. In addition, the November 1989 forecast includes an amount of $56 million for programme support activities approved by the Council in decisions 89/58 and 89/59. This amount covers provisions for Development Support Services, support to the United Nations University (UNU), the special allocation for auditing and accounting support for government execution projects, and the cost of IAPSO (IAPSO);

(d) The amount of UNDP administrative and programme support costs for the 1989-1991 period included in the November 1991 forecast is $18 million higher than reflected in the 88/31 A scenario, again based on decisions 89/58 and 89/59.

5. On the basis of the November 1989 resource forecast reflected in table 1 above, the Administrator considers it not financially prudent to release the remaining 25 per cent at this juncture, for the following reasons:

(a) Such a release would entail the establishment of additional IPF and SPR entitlements for a total amount of about $150 million. If actual expenditures for the period 1990-1999 were to increase commensurately, including the relevant agency support costs, the present forecast indicates that this would result in a negative balance of resources of some $171 million at the end of the current cycle;

(b) Moreover, if the expenditure targets for 1990 and 1991 were increased to ensure delivery of the fourth cycle IPFs at 100 per cent of the 88/31 supplement, a substantial reduction in expenditures would be necessitated in 1992 and 1993 based on current projections of resource availability for the fifth cycle. This would have serious negative consequences for the Programme;

(c) On the other hand, if the additional 25 per cent were to be released without a commensurate increase in expenditure targets for the remaining years of the cycle, the result would be a substantial carry forward of fourth-cycle IPF entitlements to the fifth cycle. This in turn could distort the resource allocation process for the fifth cycle because, as indicated under (a) above, such carry-forward of entitlements would not be backed by an equal amount of carry-forward of programmable resources.

6. Accordingly, the Administrator proposes to defer any decision on the release of the remaining 25 per cent authorized in decision 88/31 A until after the 1991 pledging conference in November 1990. At that time, final fourth cycle IPFs will be established either at (a) 75 per cent of the 88/31 A supplement (i.e., a formal cancellation of the remaining 25 per cent balance of the full supplement authorized in this decision) or (b) 100 per cent of the concerned supplement.

II. EXPENDITURE TARGETS

7. To facilitate an assessment of the impact of a further increase in IPF and SPR resource allocations in accordance with decision 88/31 A, the various resource scenarios reflected in table 1 assume that all such final allocations will result in expenditures during the 1987-1991 period. However, as documented in paragraph 12 of document DP/1989/54, and as further clarified in the Associate Administrator's oral presentation to the Governing Council at its thirty-sixth session (1989), the full delivery of all existing IPF entitlements (at 75 per cent of the 88/31 A supplement) would require a significant increase in the annual expenditure targets for the years 1990 and 1991 above the $760 million target set for 1989. This, in turn, would necessitate a substantial reduction in the expenditures for the first years of the fifth cycle, even under the most optimistic growth scenario for the 1992/1996 period, as reflected in table 2 below.

Table 2. Possible IPF expenditure targets for the years 1990-1993 under different resource growth scenarios for the fifth cycle (1992-1996) a/

(Millions of United States dollars)

Annual volume contribution growth rate: assumptions in fifth cycle	1987/89 Expend.	1990 Expend. target	1991 b/ Expend. target	Total 1987-1991	1992 b/ Expend. Target	1993 b/ Expend. Target
8%	2 025	840	866	3 731	700	765
16%	2 025	840	866	3 731	770	922

a/ Figures are rounded off to the nearest million.

b/ Assuming no balance of programmable resources at the end of each of those years.

8. Consequently, as requested in paragraph 7 of Governing Council decision 89/57 and in order to avoid a significant reduction in the level of programming 1992 and 1993, the Administrator has established IPF expenditure targets for the remaining years of the current cycle at $815 million for 1990 and $825 million for 1991. Such targets will facilitate a smooth transition to the fifth programming cycle and

avoid disruptions in forward programming. Assuming an 8 per cent annual growth rate in voluntary contributions in the fifth cycle, this would result in the following expenditure profile for the period 1989-1993.

Table 3. Planned annual expenditures, 1989-1993

	1987/88	1989	1990	1991	1987-91	1992	1993
	(actuals)						
Exp. Target	1 265	760	815	825	3 665	800	800
Balance of Prog. Resources	499	413	259	76	-	(20)	(50)

9. The above expenditure profile for 1990-1991 will ensure an annual programme delivery during the current programming cyle in conformity with paragraph 7 of Governing Council decision 89/57. Assuming that fourth-cycle IPFs will stand at their presently authorized levels (at 75 per cent of the decision 88/31 A supplement), it will also entail a carry-over of fourth-cycle IPF entitlements to the next cycle of an approximate amount of $107 million, i.e., about $31 million more than the presently foreseen balance of programmable resources at end of the current cycle.

III. BORROWING ARRANGEMENTS

10. As mentioned in paragraph 9 above, the presently planned 1987-1991 IPF expenditure targets imply a carry-forward of existing IPF entitlements (at 75 per cent of the supplement) from the fourth to the fifth programming cycle of some $107 million. However, because special political or other problems will affect programme delivery in a number of countries, it is estimated that the carry-over of IPF entitlements will be at least $150 million. To achieve the aggregate IPF expenditure targets for 1990 and 1991, certain other countries should, therefore, be permitted to target for fourth cycle expenditures beyond their currently existing IPF entitlements.

11. For this reason, the Administrator requests the Council's approval of arrangements allowing the borrowing of IPF entitlements from the fifth cycle on the following conditions:

(a) Borrowing will be authorized only to the extent that it does not upset the financial integrity of the Programme and that total programme expenditures are kept within available resources;

(b) Borrowing will be authorized only for countries in a region up to the maximum of expected underexpenditures in the fourth cycle in respect of other countries in the same region;

(c) Borrowing will be authorized only for countries where the fifth cycle IPF is expected to be equal to, or higher than, the fourth cycle IPF;

(d) Borrowing will be authorized only up to a maximum of 15 per cent of the established fourth-cycle IPF (at 75 per cent of the decision 88/31 A supplement) for each country qualifying for borrowing;

(e) Borrowing for intercountry programmes will be allowed only up to the estimated extent of underspending in other intercountry programmes, and up to a maximum of 15 per cent of each fourth-cycle intercountry IPF (at 75 per cent of the decision 88/31 A supplement); for the purpose of borrowing from the fifth cycle, the global and interregional programmes may be counted together;

(f) In all cases, the borrowed amount will constitute a first charge against the corresponding fifth-cycle IPF;

(g) The Administrator will inform the Governing Council on the use of borrowing from the fifth cycle at its thirty-eighth session (1991).

12. The Council's early endorsement of these borrowing arrangements is especially important given the lead time required for project formulation and approval. In addition, several of the countries which would qualify for borrowing in accordance with the proposed criteria have by now almost fully committed their fourth-cycle IPF resources.

Part two

STATUS OF COMMITMENTS AGAINST SPECIAL PROGRAMMING RESOURCES

I. OVERALL STATUS

13. In paragraph 4 of its decision 89/36, the Governing Council requested the Administrator to submit proposals for the possible funding of SPR activities, within the context of the annual review of the resource situation. As shown in table 4 below, and as also earlier reported to the Council in document DP/1989/26, paragraphs 11 through 20, the possibility of funding additional SPR-financed activities is extremely limited under existing earmarkings. Most of the funds have been allocated and, as can be seen from column 6 of table 4, in several cases actual budgets approved at end November 1989 under specific earmarkings amount to over 80 per cent of the resources available. Given the present commitment levels against authorized earmarking for different categories of SPR-financed activities, UNDP will not be able to sustain several important SPR-financed programmes at current levels during the remaining two years of the fourth programming cycle. This situation may result in the need to curtail in midstream some of these successful programmes.

Table 4. SPR earmarkings as at 30 November 1989

(Thousands of United States dollars)

Category	Fourth cycle					
	Total earmarking available for commitment (as per decisions 85/16; 88/31; 89/36)	Allocations authorized and budgeted				
		Authorized for allocation	% (2)/(1)	Budgets approved a/	% (4)/(2)	% (4)/(1)
Disaster relief	30 000	24 864	83	17 460	70	58
Programme development	35 088	32 859	94	29 706	90	85
Aid co-ordination	18 000	16 627	92	15 058	91	84
Programme quality	7 188	6 970	97	6 013	86	84
New initiatives	6 800	6 716	99	6 259	93	92
Programme research	3 100	2 546	82	2 376	93	77
TCDC-related activities	9 225	6 600	72	3 834	58	42
Other activities	24 843	24 843	100	17 744	71	71
Unearmarked contingency	503	0	0	0	0	0
Subtotal	99 659	89 166	89	68 744	77	69
Management Development Programme	45 000	45 000	100	14 372	32	32
Assistance to Central American countries	15 000	15 000	100	7 931	53	53
TOTAL	159 659	149 166	93	91 047	61	57

a/ The allocated column represents actual budget commitments against authorizations for specific SPR-financed activities.

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14. Though it will be clear from table 4 that financial constraints exist with regard to each of the SPR earmarkings, the problem is especially acute with respect to the earmarkings for disaster relief and Programme development. With regard to disaster relief assistance, an attempt at an even distribution of resources during the previous years of the cycle has proven to be unrealistic in view of the number and magnitude of natural disasters which have struck a large number of developing countries during the last three years. As to Programme development, the various activities initiated and undertaken during the last few years under this heading have generated particular interest among developing countries and have resulted in a high level of commitment of resources. The keen interest in the different types of assistance, such as national technical co-operation assessments and programmes (NATCAPs), round-table meetings, environmental initiatives, the Project Development Facility (PDF), research activities, appears to represent the major reason for the intensity of funding requests during the past three years. Any disruption in the level of funding during the last half of the current cycle would, therefore, mean in effect that UNDP will not be able to respond satisfactorily to the needs of recipient countries in areas where the Organization is playing a crucial role. Paragraphs 16 and 17 below give details on the magnitude of the funding problem for these two categories of SPR activities.

15. The Administrator is aware of the Council's reluctance to endorse substantial increases in SPR earmarkings, both in general, as well as in relation to certain specific activities. The proposals contained in this document, therefore, provide the following two-pronged approach:

(a) An increase in the SPR earmarking for natural disaster-related assistance activities;

(b) A formal endorsement by the Council of programming arrangements which will allow UNDP a certain programming flexibility for selected categories of SPR funds. In view of the nature of these activities and the lead time required for their implementation, such programming flexibility will not result in fourth cycle expenditures in excess of the approved fourth-cycle earmarkings for the concerned activities.

The arrangements for such programming are listed in paragraph 18 below.

II. THE MOST URGENT ADDITIONAL FUNDING NEEDS

16. At end November 1989, 81 per cent of the resources available for commitment under SPR earmarking for disaster relief had been formally allocated. UNDP allocations in the wake of natural disasters amounted to approximately $8 million during each of the first three years of the current cycle. The balance of uncommitted funds of $6 million for the remaining two years is clearly insufficient to respond to future disasters in the same way as before. Accordingly, UNDP Resident Representatives have been informed recently that, until further notice, the maximum amount to be allocated for short-term disaster relief and longer-term disaster rehabilitation assistance will be reduced respectively from $50,000 to $30,000 and from $1.1 million to $200,000 per occurrence. The need for such a

significant reduction in the level of UNDP assistance is especially unfortunate as, with the advent of the International Decade of Natural Disaster Reduction (IDNDR), UNDP is expected to continue its vital role in response to disasters and in disaster-mitigation activities. The Administrator would like to restore the amounts of disaster assistance per occurence for the 1990-1991 period to a level below the $1.1 million but higher than the current ceiling. For this purpose, an additional amount of some $6 million will be required. However, the actual amount needed could be lower if taken in conjunction with the proposals contained in paragraph 18 below.

17. The status regarding the different categories of SPR-financed activities under the heading Programme development is described below. For instance, under the earmarking Aid co-ordination, it will not be possible to finance all NATCAPs which are presently planned for the remaining period of the current cycle. Even assuming that future NATCAPs in least developed countries (LDCs) during the balance of the cycle will be financed from the Special Measures Fund for LDCs (SMF/LDC) or from other special contributions, the present programme would require an additional $1 million of SPR funds for commitment during the next two years. An additional $1 million will also be required to maintain minimum support for other aid co-odination activities such as for round-table meetings and UNDP participation consultative group meetings. As concerns the PDF, the amount available as a result of decision 89/36 (approximately $1.6 million) will, in all likelihood, be fully committed by the end of 1990. Additional resources in 1991 are indispensable to permit a timely build-up of the programme for the next cycle as this will require intensive project formulation activities during the last year of the current cycle. An additional amount of $1 million for the PDF is necessary for the early formulation of quality projects to be ready for implementation during the first years of the next cycle. With regard to the earmarking for new initiatives, it will be noted that the concerned funds are now more or less fully committed. This means that the various special initiatives on environmental issues financed under this heading will already have to come to a halt in 1990. At least $1 million will be required to continue minimum UNDP support to a variety of environmental programmes of the highest priority during the next two years. The total of additional SPR funds required to sustain essential Programme development activities at a meaningful level is, therefore, estimated to be at least $4 million for the remaining two years of the cycle.

III. POSSIBLE ADDITIONAL ALLOCATIONS AND/OR SPECIAL PROGRAMMING ARRANGEMENTS TO MEET THE MOST URGENT NEEDS

18. With respect to the arrangement proposed in paragraph 15 (b) above, the Council's attention is drawn to the fact that UNDP resource planning mechanisms for the IPF programme include arrangements for limited overprogramming to ensure the delivery of available IPF resources to the fullest extent possible. Under existing arrangements, Resident Representatives and programme managers are allowed to commit (i.e., approve budgets) up to an amount of 105 per cent of authorized expenditure resources (normally the IPF level). Such overprogramming is necessary because of the existence of a slippage phenomenon which requires budgets in excess of actual

delivery planned. As shown in table 5 below, the experience during the third cycle indicates that the very special nature of SPR activities would justify an even greater programming flexibility than that accorded to the IPF programme. This is due to three factors in particular:

(a) Allocations for specific activities under the various SPR earmarkings are normally spread over the years of the cycle. This means that for longer-term activities (with multi-year budgets) allocations in the final years of the cycle will result in commitments and expenditures during the remaining period of the cycle which, by design, are less than the amount allocated;

(b) A major part of SPR-financed activities addresses problems and/or issues of a complex nature or involves projects to be implemented under less than optimum circumstances (e.g., longer-term disaster relief). Accordingly, the lead time for SPR project formulation and implementation is normally longer than for the average IPF-financed project. This again will result in a relatively long time lag between the date that resources are allocated for a specific project activity and the date that the first project expenditures are incurred;

(c) For the same reasons as mentioned under (b) above, the implementation rates (delivery against the approved annual budget) for several categories of SPR-financed projects tends to be lower than for the average IPF-financed project.

19. In the light of the above, the Administrator recommends the following arrangements for the Council's approval:

(a) An increase in the fourth cycle SPR allocation for disaster relief activities of $3 million, with the endorsement of overprogramming arrangements for the SPR earmarking for disaster relief as specified under (b) below;

(b) A 15 per cent overprogramming flexibility with respect to the increased SPR earmarking of $33 million for disaster relief, on the understanding that this will not result in 1987-1991 expenditures under this heading in excess of the amount officially earmarked for fourth-cycle SPR-financed disaster relief activities; the outstanding commitments at the end of the current cycle will then be a first charge against the corresponding earmarking for the fifth cycle;

(c) A 15 per cent overprogramming flexibility with respect to the existing earmarking of Programme development of $34,975,000 (at 75 per cent of the 88/31 A supplement), on the understanding that (i) this will not result in 1987-1991 expenditures under this heading in excess of the amount officially earmarked for fourth-cycle SPR-financed Programme development activities; and (ii) this overprogramming flexibility will be used for additional commitments under the categories aid co-ordination, PDF and new initiatives.

Table 5. Status of third cycle SPR as at end 1986

	Earmarking (1)	Allocation (2)	Budget (3)	% (3)/(2) (4)	Expend. (5)	% (5)/(3) (6)	% (5)/(1) (7)
Disaster emergency	2 500	2 529	2 409	95	2 069	86	83
Disaster rehabilitation	20 769	21 557	19 090	89	11 320	59	55
Programme development	6 997	6 729	59	89	4 511	76	64
Aid co-ordination			3 710		2 968	80	
Programme quality			1 408		1 008	72	
New initiatives			850		535	63	
Contingencies and TCDC	24 379	23 775	23 077	97	16 043	70	66
Decade for Africa		3 000	3 000	100	1 885	63	
Assistance to the Palestinian people		12 621	12 621	100	8 079	64	
Pre-investment		1 100	457	42	310	68	
Others		2 633	2 658	101	2 308	87	
TCDC		4 350	4 341	100	3 461	80	
Unallocated		71					
Total	54 645	54 590	50 544	93	33 943	67	62

IV. DISASTER RELIEF TO DEMOCRATIC YEMEN

20. Following the widespread disruption to the infrastructure of Democratic Yemen caused by torrential rains and floods in early 1989, the Governing Council, in its decision 89/37 of 30 June 1989, requested the Administrator to consider the provision of additional assistance to Democratic Yemen from SPR beyond the normally authorized amount. The decision requested the Administrator to report on the matter to the Council at its thirty-seventh session. However, as action has been taken in the mean time, the Administrator is pleased to inform the Council that in August 1989 UNDP approved an SPR allocation of $1,016,500 for a project aimed at restoring some 25 flood damaged schools in the affected areas. The UNDP financed inputs to be provided under the project comprise expert services ($220,000), training ($10,000) equipment ($780,000) and miscellaneous provisions ($6,500). The project will be complementary to capital assistance provided from the International Development Association (IDA)/World Bank ($2 million). This allocation is in addition to the $50,000 UNDP emergency relief assistance provided earlier in the wake of the 1989 disaster.

21. It should also be noted that the SPR allocation exceeded by $616,500 the ceiling of $400,000 per disaster occurence, established by the Administrator on 18 September 1989 in the light of funding constraints under the concerned SPR earmarking. As mentioned in paragraph 16 above, this ceiling was later further reduced to $200,000. In the case of Democratic Yemen, it was considered fully justified to provide this amount in view of (a) the country's LDC status; (b) the fact that assurances were given to the Council that UNDP would respond to the disaster in Democratic Yemen in an adequate manner before the allocations for this type of disaster were reduced; and (c) the considerable damage caused by the disaster, which may seriously affect the country's longer-term development.

V. TRANSPORT AND COMMUNICATIONS DECADE IN ASIA AND THE PACIFIC, INCLUDING WESTERN ASIA

22. In its decision 89/33 of 30 June 1989, the Governing Council requested the Administrator to continue to lend full support to the Economic and Social Commission for Western Asia (ESCWA) and the Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific (ESCAP) in their assigned roles as co-ordinators of the activities under the Transport and Communications Decade. The decision also noted that in 1990 the Council would review proposals for financing arrangements for the participation of UNDP in possible additional activities pertaining to the Decade, within the context of the overall review of the financial situation, in accordance with paragraphs 8 and 9 of its decision 89/57 of 30 June 1989.

23. In referring to the possible financing of additional activities, the Council also had in mind possible additional support to Decade activities in Western Asia. Out of a total fourth-cycle SPR allocation of $6 million for the Decade for Transportation and Communication in the Asia and Pacific region, $200,000 was allocated to activities in Western Asia, for a preparatory assistance project. It seems that the follow-up on this preparatory assistance phase may require funding of approximately $1 million. It is noted that the regional bureau for Asia and the

Pacific has also identified some additional funding requirements for additional Decade activities in the region.

24. In the light of the overall SPR commitment, the Administrator is, however, not in a position to propose financing of additional Decade activities under SPR. Furthermore, the programming arangements proposed in paragraph 19 with respect to the fourth cycle SPR earmarkings for disaster relief and programme development cannot be applied to the fourth-cycle earmarking for the Decade. For obvious reasons, overprogramming against fourth-cycle allocations is proposed only for programmes in respect of which a fifth-cycle earmarking is most likely. Based on views expressed by many members of the Council, a fifth-cycle SPR earmarking for activities in support of the Transport and Communications Decade is considered most uncertain as they are of a regular technical co-operation nature. For this reason, the Administrator will pursue the possible financing of any additional Decade activities during the fourth programming cycle from non-SPR resources.

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PROGRAMME PLANNING

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Review of resources for the fourth programming cycle and fourth cycle earmarkings for Special Programme Resources

Report of the Administrator

Corrigendum

Page 2, paragraph 2, line 9

For Communication Decades read Communication Decade

Page 5, paragraph 4 (a), line 3

For the 88/31 resource scenario read the 88/31 A resource scenario

Page 5, paragraph 4 (d), line 2

For the November 1991 forecast read the November 1989 forecast

Page 5, paragraph 5 (a), line 3

For the period 1990-1999 read the period 1990-1991

Page 6, table 2, column two

For 1987/89 read 1987-1989

Page 7, table 3

After the title of the table insert (millions of United States dollars)

Also in table 3, the heading of the first column should read 1987-1988

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POLICY

PREPARATIONS FOR THE FIFTH PROGRAMMING CYCLE (1992-1996)

Note by the Administrator

SUMMARY

This note provides a number of specific simulations, including various resource scenarios, illustrating the consequences of several options to be considered by the Governing Council for the allocation and utilization of resources for the fifth programming cycle. The note also outlines proposals on how to deal with other specific fifth-cycle issues not reflected in the various simulations presented, including issues relating to net contributor countries and the level of the fifth-cycle allocation for Special Programme Resources. As such, it serves as background information for the substantive debate on resource allocation policies and methodologies for the fifth cycle, which should result in final decisions in June 1990.

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INTRODUCTION

1. The Governing Council began its formal deliberations on preparations for the fifth programming cycle at its thirty-sixth session (1989) on the basis of document DP/1989/74. At that time, the Administrator also presented a timetable (DP/1989/67) for further actions required as part of the decision-making process. In line with this timetable, the Governing Council, by its decision 89/45 of 30 June 1989, invited the Administrator to submit proposals and simulations for the utilization of resources in the fifth programming cycle for consideration by the Council at its special session in February 1990, with a view to enable it to take final decisions during its thirty-seventh session (1990). In addition, the Council requested the Administrator to continue, in the interim period, his informal consultations with members of the Programme with respect to, inter alia, the total resources likely to be available during the period 1992-1996, as well as their distribution. This consultative process, which had started before the thirty-sixth session of the Governing Council, has continued since July 1989. It comprised consultations with representatives of individual member countries as well as a series of informal group meetings. The latter meetings took place on 28 September 1989, 16 and 17 October 1989 and 31 October 1989.

2. The options and simulations presented in this note have been prepared in response to the various views and preferences expressed by Governments both during the debate on the preparations for the fifth cycle in June 1989 as well as during informal consultations referred to above. In accordance with paragraph 1 of decision 89/45, a tabulation of the views and preferences expressed during the June 1989 debate has also been prepared by UNDP. This tabulation was distributed among the participants of the Programme under cover of a letter dated 11 September 1989. The tabulation was revised on 27 October 1989.

3. The present note focuses on selected options and issues identified in document DP/1989/74, and is generally structured along the same lines of that document.

4. It should be noted that certain potential changes in the resource allocation process identified in document DP/1989/74 have not been dealt with any further as they did not appear to carry support. These are: (a) a different length of the programming cycle; (b) the possible introduction of a rolling cycle; and (c) possible limitations to the carry-forward of indicative planning figure (IPF) entitlements between cycles. As regards the level of fifth-cycle allocations for Special Industrial Services (SIS), sectoral support and the Operational Reserve, further background information will be provided on these issues to the Council for its thirty-seventh session. At that time, the Council may wish to reach conclusions on the level of resources for each of these items in respect of the fifth cycle.

I. RESOURCE SCENARIO OPTIONS FOR THE FIFTH PROGRAMMING CYCLE (1992-1996)

5. Governments have expressed varying views during consultations on the fifth-cycle resource scenario. These views reflected the following main objectives: (a) to establish a realistic resource level to reflect annual growth rates which are a logical extrapolation of the actual growth in recent years; (b) to maintain at least the real value of contributions and thus the current programme level; (c) to recognize the need for a significant increase in contributions to ensure that UNDP can more adequately respond to the needs of developing countries. In view of the above divergent views, the Administrator has prepared four scenarios for likely resource growth in the fifth cycle based on the following assumptions, as follows.

Alternative 1.

6. An annual growth rate in voluntary contributions for 1992-1996 of 6 per cent. This would be more or less equal to the annual growth rate in voluntary contributions in local currencies achieved both during the third cycle (1982-1986) and during the first three years of the current cycle (1987-1989). At an assumed inflation rate of 6 per cent, this would mean, de facto, no growth in the programme in real terms.

Alternative 2.

7. An annual growth rate in voluntary contributions for 1992-1996 of 8 per cent. This would be equal to the annual growth rate agreed upon by the Council for the fourth cycle (decision 85/16 of 29 June 1985). It is also more or less equal to the annual growth rate of voluntary contributions in United States dollar terms which was achieved during the first three years of the present cycle. At an assumed inflation rate of 6 per cent, this would result in a modest 2 per cent annual growth rate in real terms.

Alternative 3.

8. An annual growth rate in voluntary contributions for 1992-1996 of 10 per cent. This would result in an annual growth rate in real terms of about 4 per cent.

Alternative 4.

9. An annual growth rate in voluntary contributions for 1992-1996 of 12 per cent, i.e., an annual growth rate in real terms of about 6 per cent.

10. Table 1 shows the possible use of resources for the fifth programming cycle under these four different growth scenarios. In all cases, the voluntary contribution base for 1991 has been set at $980 million, which is more or less in line with the current resource forecast for that year. Other assumptions underlying all four scenarios are: (a) the amount shown for "Other uses" includes tentative fifth-cycle allocations to SIS and the sectoral support programme of respectively $15 million and $25 million i.e., the same levels as in the fourth

cycle (the exact earmarkings to be discussed in June 1990); (b) agency support costs, also included in the amount for "Other uses", amount to 13 per cent of programmable resources (pending decisions on the support-cost issue); (c) the annual growth of UNDP core administrative and support costs and special programme support activities is calculated at 5 per cent; and (d) the Operational Reserve is kept constant at a level of $240 million, i.e., its present level of $200 million plus the $40 million which should have been added to the Operational Reserve in accordance with the formula agreed to in paragraph 17 of decision 85/16. As will be recalled, the $40 million in question was used to increase the fourth-cycle allocations to SPR ($20 million) and the global IPF ($20 million). Annex I shows hypothetical fifth-cycle IPFs calculated on the basis of the methodology approved in decision 85/16 (adjusted for 1988 data) for each of the resource scenarios presented in table 1. They are juxtaposed with a zero growth scenario, as several Governments have urged that such a scenario be included to facilitate a review of the implications of the various policy options to be selected by the Council for the calculations of the fifth-cycle IPFs.

Table 1. Resources and use of resources for the fifth programming cycle: four alternatives

(Millions of US dollars)

Item	Alt. 1	Alt. 2	Alt. 3	Alt. 4
1991 Voluntary contribution base	980	980	980	980
Estimated annual growth rate in voluntary contributions, 1992-1996	6%	8%	10%	12%
Estimated growth in real terms	0%	2%	4%	6%
Voluntary contributions	5 856	6 209	6 581	6 973
Other income	155	161	166	172
Total resources	6 011	6 370	6 747	7 145
Resources available for IPF and SPR	4 168	4 486	4 820	5 172
Other uses	1 843	1 884	1 927	1 973

II. THE SHARE OF TOTAL FIFTH-CYCLE RESOURCES TO BE ALLOCATED TO THE SPECIAL PROGRAMME RESOURCES

11. In document DP/1989/74, the Administrator proposed an increase in the percentage share of the SPR-financed programmes from about 3.5 per cent in the fourth cycle to 5 per cent in the fifth cycle. Such an increase would appear to be fully justified on the basis of requests for assistance under the various SPR-financed programmes during the current cycle. During the various consultations, many Governments indicated their support to most of the SPR-financed programmes and recognized the need for an increase in the funding of the different ongoing programmes. They also supported the initiation of new SPR-financed priority activities in consultation with the Council. On the other hand, several Governments have indicated that they could not support such a proposed increase in the SPR share of total resources as this would reduce the level of country IPFs.

12. In this connection, the Administrator is of the view that fifth-cycle SPR needs amount to about $300 million, as elaborated in paragraphs 13 through 26 below. As will be recalled, the total fourth-cycle SPR resources authorized by the Council amount to $186.4 million (at 100 per cent of the supplement authorized by decision 88/31 of 1 July 1988). In addition, $22.6 million of SPR resources were carried over from the third cycle. To facilitate a preliminary review of the funding needs of the different SPR-financed programmes in the fifth cycle, this paper provides in table 2 a rough estimate of the likely funding requirements of different ongoing and possible new SPR-financed programmes. For this purpose, the different types of programmes have been broken down into four categories, as follows:

(a) The traditional SPR. This has constituted the mainstay of the SPR since its inception;

(b) The specially designated SPR. This category provides funds to improve and/or strengthen the quality of the overall UNDP programme; also, it provides resources to respond to General Assembly resolutions or Governing Council decisions on special programmes which, because of their nature, cannot be financed from IPF resources;

(c) The thematic SPR. These resources are available for programmes mandated by the Governing Council to address certain priority issues which require systematic programme-wide efforts;

(d) The contingency SPR. These resources are kept in reserve so that during the cycle, in consultation with the Council, they can be programmed to meet urgent, previously unforeseen, needs for which no alternative UNDP resources are readily available.

Table 2. Estimated fifth-cycle SPR requirements for different categories of SPR programmes

(Millions of US dollars)

Category	Fourth-cycle earmarking		Estimated fifth-cycle requirements	
I. TRADITIONAL SPR	61.6		120.0	
A. Disaster relief		32.0		50.0
Emergency		5.5		7.0
Reconstruction and Rehabilitation		25.0		33.0
Disaster management		1.5		10.0
B. Aid co-ordination		19.5		55.0
1. Existing				
NaTCAPS, round-table meetings and UNDP support to Consultative Group meetings		14.0		35.0
Others, e.g. needs assessment, country programme reviews		5.5		10.0
2. New				
Field co-ordination activities		-		10.0
C. TCDC		10.1		15.0
II. SPECIALLY DESIGNATED SPR	30.5		62.0	
A. Programme development		18.5		50.0
PDF		4.5		15.0
Programme evaluation/training		3.0		7.0
Programme research		2.5		8.0
New initiatives/innovative approaches, including private sector development		8.5		20.0
B. Assistance to the Palestinian people		12.0		12.0

Table 2 (continued)

Category	Fourth-cycle earmarking	Estimated fifth-cycle requirements
III. THEMATIC SPR	80.8	90.0
A. Existing		
Management development programme	60.0	30.0
Special Plan of Economic Assistance to Central America	20.0	0.0
Human development report	0.8	5.0
B. New		
Environmental and poverty alleviation activities	-	55.0
IV. CONTINGENCY SPR	13.6	28.0
Grand total	186.5	300.0

13. The amounts of fifth-cycle requirements for each of the programmes, as listed in table 2, are obviously tentative at present. They reflect the approximate magnitude of funding needs estimated on the basis of past experience and taking into account the views expressed by different participants in the programme. It will be noted that certain fourth-cycle earmarkings, such as those for activities of the Transport and Communications Decades are not included under the fifth-cycle SPR. They have not been pursued because any continuation of UNDP assistance for this purpose in the next cycle should, in principle, be financed under the IPF programme. A brief explanation of the reasoning underlying each proposed fifth-cycle earmarking is given in paragraphs 14 through 27 below. These details are included at this juncture to serve as background information for review by the Governing Council. Subject to further guidance from the Council, the Administrator will then submit specific proposals with respect to the purpose and scope of the different SPR programmes to the Governing Council at its thirty-seventh session.

A. The traditional SPR

14. The traditional SPR comprises programmes in three areas, i.e., disaster relief, aid co-ordination and TCDC. The continuing and growing need for disaster relief assistance has been well documented in earlier Governing Council documents. As already recognized by the Council, the all important catalytic nature of disaster-management activities should be particularly highlighted during the fifth cycle. UNDP, in close co-operation with the Office of the United Nations Disaster Relief Co-ordinator (UNDRO), has been involved in a comprehensive programme for the enhancement of disaster-management activities, such as the undertaking of extensive evaluations, the preparation of a disaster manual and the introduction of training

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activities for UNDP field staff. It is also befitting that, within the context of the International Decade for Natural Disaster Reduction, UNDP is expected to play a crucial role in disaster-management activities, including programmes for disaster preparedness. This is especially important because the UNDP Resident Representative also acts as the UNDRO representative at the country level. The funding needs for such programmes will be far in excess of the modest amount of $10 million which has been provisionally listed for this purpose in table 2.

15. With regard to SPR programmes related to aid co-ordination, the need for a continuing strengthening of both the NaTCAP and round-table processes appears to be widely recognized. In addition, increased support to the Consultative Group meetings on issues related to technical assistance will be required during the fifth cycle. An increasing number of government requests for UNDP assistance in the concerned areas is being dealt with and the proposed fifth-cycle SPR resources will probably be insufficient to meet these needs. However, as many of these UNDP aid co-ordination activities are undertaken in LDCs in particular, it is also foreseen that the Special Measure Fund for LDCs (SMF/LDC) will be used to finance various activities in support of the special aid co-ordination mechanisms. Accordingly, an SPR earmarking of only $35 million for the fifth cycle is proposed. The amount of $10 million for other aid co-ordination activities would, inter alia, finance needs assessments and mid-term reviews of country programmes. It should also provide for minimum UNDP support to aid co-ordination activities at the global or regional level, either for specific sectors or with regard to specific issues such as AIDS. The new provision of $10 million for field co-ordination activities would cover specific activities to assist recipient Governments in strengthening sustained aid co-ordination capacities at the country level. It would also provide for selected inputs to enable Resident Representatives to carry out effectively their resident co-ordinator role within the spirit of the discussions undertaken in the General Assembly as part of the triennial review of operational activities.

16. The support for the SPR-financed TCDC programmes was reiterated by the Council's recent additional allocation of $1 million for fourth-cycle TCDC activities. A further increase in the concerned allocation for the fifth cycle appears to be desirable. It is foreseen that at least $15 million will be required during the fifth cycle to fund an expanded TCDC programme. The Administrator will present to the Council specific proposals for the most effective use of these important resources.

B. The specially designated SPR

17. The specially designated SPR covers two main areas. One pertains to programme development activities. The other is the special programme for assistance to the Palestinian people. The programme development allocation has again four main components: (a) the Project Development Facility (PDF); (b) an allocation for programme evaluation and training; (c) the programme research allocation; and (d) a financial window to enable the programme to take new initiatives or to pursue new innovative approaches in order to find solutions to specific problems and to enhance the effectiveness of technical assistance in general.

18. The Administrator will submit a report on PDF operations to the Governing Council at its thirty-seventh session (1990). Given the growing demand for PDF services by virtually all recipient Governments, it is estimated that an approximate amount of $15 million will be required for the fifth cycle.

19. In the area of programme evaluation and training, UNDP currently finances selected programme-wide evaluation studies which cannot easily be financed from IPF resources. Activities aimed at the training of national project managers/co-ordinators and government staff in various UNDP programming aspects are also covered under this heading. According to feedback received, the concerned programmes have had a positive impact on the quality of projects approved during the fourth cycle. As further improvements in project quality remain of paramount importance to UNDP, it is estimated that an amount of about $7 million will be required during the fifth cycle to finance an expanded, issue-oriented evaluation programme.

20. The SPR allocation for programme research enables the programme to undertake longer-term research focused on special social and economic problems affecting developing countries, particularly LDCs. Such research assists UNDP to remain in the forefront of global technical co-operation efforts. Accordingly, an amount of $8 million for programme research has been included in table 2.

21. The $8.5 million allocated for new initiatives and innovative approaches for the fourth cycle has been used, inter alia, to pursue new initiatives in the area of private sector development; to finance special programmes aimed at a strengthening of co-operative arrangements between UNDP, Governments and NGOs; and to provide seed money for a variety of environmental activities. Feedback from both Governments and Resident Representatives indicate that these initiatives have been generally effective. While the Administrator will make proposals in this area to the Council at its thirty-seventh session (1990), it is obvious that not all such activities under the general heading can be identified years in advance. The Administrator recognizes that major initiatives should be undertaken in consultation with the Council. To allow the Programme to pursue new approaches to a range of priority development issues during the next cycle, an amount of $20 million will be required.

22. The fourth-cycle SPR allocation for assistance to the Palestinian people may be only partly used during the 1987-1991 period because of implementation problems. It is proposed to allocate the same amount to this programme in the fifth cycle as was allocated during the fourth cycle.

C. The thematic SPR

23. The earmarkings under the thematic SPR reflect the UNDP agenda of priority development issues. During the fourth cycle, the two major themes are management development and support for the Central American initiative. As presently envisaged, funding for the Management Development Programme should gradually shift during the fifth cycle until its activities are fully integrated in the IPF-financed

programmes. Thus, only a $30 million earmarking is proposed for the fifth cycle. By the end of 1991, the Special Plan of Economic Assistance to Central America is expected to achieve its primary objective of mobilizing non-UNDP resources for important developmental purposes.

24. As to the UNDP agenda for the 1990s, two major new themes have emerged for possible special SPR-financed programmes, i.e., the environment and poverty alleviation. Consequently, the Administrator would like the Council to consider a fifth cycle SPR allocation of at least $55 million for special programmes addressing environmental and poverty issues. Though the details of such programmes will obviously have to be worked out, subject to further guidance from the Council, their main thrust would be to finance new initiatives at the national level (and possibly at the global level in the case of the environment), aimed at concentrated efforts to resolve specific problems. In the case of the poverty alleviation programme, specific issues to be addressed could include (a) urban poverty; (b) the effect of structural adjustments and economic reforms on the poorest segments of the population; and (c) persisting poverty caused by the inadequate participation of certain segments of the population in the national income.

25. The annual UNDP Human Development Report, of which the first issue is planned to be ready in early 1990, is expected to play an important role in support of any special programmes aimed at poverty alleviation. The first report, financed under the SPR allocation for Programme Research, is designed to identify replicable successful strategies and programming approaches towards meeting the global and national human development goals for the next decade. Accordingly, a separate $5 million fifth-cycle allocation is foreseen for this purpose.

D. The contingency SPR

26. Based on the experience of the previous cycles, the Administrator strongly recommends that the fifth-cycle SPR should include an amount for unforeseen contingencies at the level of $28 million. To ensure that this amount will be sufficient to meet future unforeseen needs, the Administrator will propose to the Council strict criteria and a possible timetable for the possible release of such resources. The proposals will be along the lines of those approved in decision 87/25 of 19 June 1987. The additional criteria will include a proposal that no allocations be authorized against this amount until, say, mid-1994.

III. THE SHARE OF TOTAL FIFTH-CYCLE IPF RESOURCES TO BE ALLOCATED TO INTERCOUNTRY IPF PROGRAMMES

27. With respect to the share of fifth-cycle IPF resources for the intercountry programmes, the signals received by the Administrator during the formal and informal consultations have been mixed. Several countries have indicated that they are not in favour of changing the intercountry IPF share of 19 per cent, as approved for the fourth cycle. Other countries have expressed support for the proposed increase in the intercountry IPF share to at least 20 per cent, as indicated in paragraph 30 of document DP/1989/74. This would also be in line with

the special additional fourth-cycle allocation of $20 million for the global programme from money normally set aside for the Operational Reserve, as also approved in decision 85/16. Further guidance is sought from the Council on this issue.

IV. POSSIBLE OPTIONS FOR THE ALLOCATION OF IPF RESOURCES TO INDIVIDUAL COUNTRY IPFs

A. Illustrative simulations for the calculations of fifth-cycle country IPFs

28. Document DP/1989/74 outlines the various principles and criteria applied in calculating fourth-cycle country IPFs as well as possible modifications. Given the number of variables, the number of possible permutations is almost infinite. Accordingly, the consultations with representatives of member countries focused on a limited number of options which (a) reflect changes in the distribution criteria explicitly proposed by various groups of member countries and (b) are illustrative as to the consequences of the proposed changes in the concerned parameters. In line with the views reflected in document A/CONF/147/DR/6, in preparation for the Second United Nations Conference on the Least Developed Countries, the scenarios give special emphasis to LDCs either by increasing the share of LDCs in the total of country IPF resources directly (scenarios B), or through revised supplementary criteria which allow greater weight for LDC status and social development indicators. The illustrative IPF calculations prepared on the basis of the selected distribution scenarios are attached as annex II to this note. For simplicity and to permit ease of comparison, all have been calculated on the basis of a fifth-cycle resource scenario assuming an 8 per cent annual growth in voluntary contributions during the 1992-1996 period, applied to a 1991 voluntary contribution base of $980 million. Also, for purposes of consistency all scenarios assume that 19 per cent of IPF resources are allocated to the intercountry IPFs and that $300 million is set aside for the fifth-cycle SPR. All scenarios are calculated using 1988 data with regard to per capita GNP, population, and an updated and revised set of supplementary criteria (wh[illegible]pplicable; see table 3). The respective scenarios differ on specific parameters, [illegible]s detailed below. Other parameters, if not specifically indicated, are the same as agreed upon in decision 85/16. All scenarios have been demonstrated on two bases: (a) with the floor and ceiling principles applied; (b) without the floor and ceiling principles in effect. This should demonstrate more clearly the tangible effect of various policy options to be reviewed by the Council. The application of the floor and ceiling principles in illustrative calculations clouds the practical implications.

Scenarios A1 and A2

29. A calculation according to decision 85/16 using 1988 data (per capita GNP, population supplementary criteria) to permit easy comparison with all other scenarios. A1 is with the floor and ceiling in effect. A2 is without the floor and ceiling.

Scenarios B1 and B2

30. A distribution based on two categories of countries: LDC and non-LDC, with the LDC group receiving 55 per cent of country IPF resources. (Per capita GNP, population and supplementary criteria determine IPF distribution within each group.) B1 is with the floor and ceiling in effect. B2 is without the floor and ceiling.

Scenarios C1 and C2

31. A distribution based entirely on per capita GNP weight and population weight, with no supplementary criteria in effect. C1 is with the floor and ceiling in effect. C2 is without the floor and ceiling.

Scenarios D1 and D2

32. A distribution based on population weighting that is flat for all countries above 100 million people. In other words, no additional weight will be given to populations above 100 million. In order to clearly illustrate the impact of this adjustment, the floor supplement has been limited to 50 per cent of the IPF received in the fourth cycle. D1 is with the floor and ceiling in effect. D2 is without the floor and ceiling.

Scenarios E1 and E2

33. A distribution where 65 per cent of the allocation is based on basic criteria (per capita GNP and population), 20 per cent in accordance to the Human Development Indicator (see para. 39) and 15 per cent in accordance with other supplementary criteria (see also paras. 39 and 40 below). E1 is with the floor and ceiling in effect. E2 is without the floor and ceiling.

B. Supplementary criteria

34. During the consultation process, it has become apparent that many Governments would like to review carefully the supplementary criteria used during the fourth cycle for their possible application to fifth-cycle IPF calculations. Several possible refinements and/or modifications have been proposed. To facilitate a review of the existing criteria as well as possible modifications and additional criteria, table 3 lists both existing and possible new criteria by separate categories, each measuring specific national problems in different areas. All indicators listed in table 3 have been selected as they deal with identifiable and measurable phenomena that have an impact on the development process and for which data is readily available from reliable sources. For this reason the criterion "social justice" should be deleted in the fifth cycle.

Table 3. Current fourth-cycle supplementary criteria (decision 85/16) and proposed fifth-cycle supplementary criteria, categorized by types of indicators

Category	Fourth cycle number of points	Fifth cycle number of points
I. ECONOMIC AND FOREIGN TRADE INDICATORS		
A. Existing		
Terms of trade declined by more than 15 per cent in at least two out of the most recent three-year period	1	1 a/
B. New		
1. A decline in per capita GNP between cycles (1983-1989) of more than 40 per cent	0	1
2. Economy in transition	0	1
II. INTERNATIONAL DEBT INDICATORS		
A. Existing		
1. Annual debt service payment exceeds 20 per cent of export earnings on goods and services in 1983	1	0
2. Current account deficit exceeds 10 per cent of GNP or national income in at least two out of the last three years	1	0
B. New		
Classification as a severely indebted low- or middle-income country	0	1-2

Table 3 (continued)

Category	Fourth cycle number of points	Fifth cycle number of points
III. SOCIAL AND POVERTY INDICATORS		
A. Existing		
1. LDC status	3	4
2. Magnitude of the country's development effort and social justice	1	0
B. New		
3. Human development indicator	0	3 to 1
IV. ENVIRONMENTAL, PHYSICAL AND OTHER INDICATORS		
Existing		
A. Land-locked country	1	1
B. Island developing country	1	1
C. Country which became independent since 1976	1	1
D. Country suffering from acute ecological/geographical disabilities or disaster-prone	1	1 b/
E. Economically affected countries in Southern Africa (Front-line States)	1	1
TOTAL	12	14-17

a/ For the fifth cycle, it is proposed to use as the criterion a decline in terms of trade which exceeds 10 per cent.

b/ For the fifth cycle, disaster prone countries are proposed to be included in this criteria.

35. If all the above fifth-cycle criteria, as well as the number of points proposed for each of them are accepted, any one country should get at the maximum 16 points since some are mutually exclusive. In addition, the Council could consider the abolition of the criterion "independence since 1976" and replace it with an increased independence bonus for those same countries.

36. With respect to the criterion "economy in transition", UNDP would have at its disposal: (a) World Bank data which identifies countries moving from centrally planned economies to market-oriented economies on the basis of (i) reduction of government price controls; (ii) reduction in government price subsidies; and (iii) modification of foreign exchange controls; and (b) a list of countries which during the fourth cycle required structural adjustment lending from the World Bank in order to undertake policy and institutional changes necessary to modify the structure of their economy. As a result of these criteria, 32 countries receive a supplementary point.

37. The newly proposed "indebtedness" indicators would be based on World Bank data. The new criterion "severely indebted countries" has been established within the Bank on the basis of objective measurements of the external debt burden of developing countries. A country is classified in this new category if three of the following four key indicators are above critical levels: (a) a debt/GNP ratio above 50 per cent; (b) a debt/exports (of goods and services) ratio above 275 per cent; (c) an accrued debt service/exports ratio above 30 per cent; and (d) an accrued interest/exports ratio above 20 per cent. Under this criterion, one to two points have been awarded under the pertinent scenarios, with the 23 most severely affected countries receiving two points each, and the remaining 23 countries receiving one point each. If the proposed criterion is accepted, there would obviously be no reason to maintain the present fourth-cycle debt-related criteria.

38. The proposed human development indicator would be based on the human development index to be published annually by UNDP as part of the Human Development Report. The human development index is a composite index comprising three indicators: life expectancy, adult literacy and purchasing power. However, for the purposes of supplementary IPF allocation, it is envisaged that in the first instance the indicator would cover only the life expectancy and adult literacy components. The purchasing power component may have to be tested further before it can be reliably applied. Life expectancy has a direct correlation with other social indicators such as access to safe water, early childhood mortality, the quality of health services and female literacy. The supplementary points for this criterion have been applied under the pertinent scenario on a sliding scale, with the highest indices receiving three points and indices below 0.5 receiving no points. Should the Council agree in principle to the introduction of the proposed human development indicator, UNDP will provide additional background information as to the method of its calculation and its magnitude for individual countries.

39. Subject to the Council's endorsement of the introduction of a special social and poverty indicator (or indicators) for the purpose of fifth-cycle IPF calculations, it may also wish to consider three alternative approaches as to its application. Three options can be readily identified in this respect, as follows:

(a) To incorporate the underlying criteria among those used for determining the supplementary IPF in accordance with the present methodology;

(b) To incorporate the indicator as a basic criterion, along with population and per capita GNP. This would mean that the basic IPFs of designated countries are multiplied (or weighted) by a factor based on the human development index;

(c) To distribute 65 per cent of country IPF resources according to population and per capita GNP, 20 per cent of resources according to the human development index, and 15 per cent of resources according to existing (or revised) supplementary criteria (i.e., economic, debt and physical indicators).

40. The criterion "countries suffering from acute ecological/geographical disabilities" has been slightly modified to incorporate "disaster-prone countries". Some 36 countries receiving long-term disaster rehabilitation assistance from SPR will qualify for this criterion, in addition to countries which received a supplementary point during the fourth cycle on the basis of the previous definition.

V. SPECIAL PROPOSALS FOR THE NET CONTRIBUTOR PRINCIPLE

41. As documented in various Governing Council documents (DP/1989/74, DP/1989/5, DP/1988/70, DP/1988/9, Part 2, and DP/1987/22, Part 1), UNDP has faced various problems in implementing paragraphs 11 through 13 of Governing Council decision 85/16. In fact, it may be fair to state that despite considerable time devoted both by UNDP staff and the Council, the implementation of the net contributor policy has been unsatisfactory and has created ill will with many of the countries affected. Currently, only 13 countries are affected by the net contributor provisions since four countries originally classified as net contributor countries have been deleted from the list. These are: the Islamic Republic of Iran, in light of a formal revision of its 1983 GNP per capita; Gabon, on the basis of part C of Governing Council decision 88/31 of 1 July 1988; and Venezuela and Trinidad and Tobago on the basis of Governing Council decision 89/5 of 24 February 1989. As at end November 1989, 9 of the 13 countries currently classified as net contributor countries have, in principle, accepted their net contributor status and obligations. However, several of these countries have raised different issues with regard to the actual implementation of the net contributor provisions, which have not been fully resolved. If contributions by several of these countries in excess of their minimum net contributor obligations are to be disregarded, the maximum net cost to UNDP of those countries not complying with the net contributor provisions (assuming they use their full IPF) amounts to less than $8 million or less than 0.2 per cent of total 1987-1991 UNDP resources.

42. Though a relatively small amount of resources is involved in the net contributor arrangements, the Administrator recognizes the importance attached to the principle of graduation of higher per capita GNP countries. On the other hand, and based on the experience gained, the existing arrangements have proven to be both controversial as well as most complex to administer. Therefore, somewhat different arrangements for the fifth cycle are proposed below. This would allow for more flexibility, without jeopardizing the net contributor principle.

A. A gradual enforcement of net contributor obligations

43. This would entail establishing the IPFs for countries with a per capita GNP above the agreed net contributor thresholds, at a level equal to half their IPF established for the previous cycle if they did not meet their net contributor obligations for the previous cycle. A country would have no IPF if it did not meet its net contributor obligations during three consecutive cycles. For such a system, the fourth cycle would serve as a base. Therefore, countries which have not met the net contributor obligations during the fourth cycle would be accorded only half of their calculated IPF for the fifth cycle. The advantages of such an approach are threefold:

(a) For countries not willing to become net contributors, the IPF would be gradually reduced, irrespective of other factors which play a role in IPF calculations;

(b) There would be no need to monitor net contributor status on an annual basis. This would facilitate the forward planning of an orderly phasing out of IPF assistance on a longer-term basis;

(c) The arrangement would ensure the availability of a minimum, though decreasing, amount of IPF assistance as seed money for gradually increasing government cost-sharing programmes.

B. The use of multiple criteria for determining the net contributor status of a country by introducing hardship criteria

44. Such criteria would allow the waiving, where appropriate, of net contributor obligations which are currently established solely on the basis of per capita GNP thresholds. Such an approach would be in line with the resource allocation principles for grant technical assistance applied by other United Nations agencies. Within the United Nations system, only UNDP has at present a cut-off point for providing technical assistance based solely on per capita GNP. All other United Nations agencies which provide grant-financed technical assistance use several social and/or economic criteria, in addition to the per capita GNP. See annex III for possible criteria.

C. The separation of the obligations of government contribution towards local office costs from net contributor obligations

45. Such separation would be appropriate as the obligations to reimburse UNDP for local office costs are clearly established through such legal instruments as the Standard Basic Agreement as well as Governing Council decisions other than 85/16. Under such an approach, the accounting linkage, by which government contributions to local office costs obligations are a first call against voluntary contributions (decision 84/19 of 29 June 1984), would continue. However, in determining whether

a country has met its net contributor obligations at the end of each cycle, the cost of delivering the IPF during the past cycle (excluding local office cost) would be juxtaposed with total voluntary contributions without taking into consideration the application of the accounting linkage. The issue of any shortfall in the payment of government contribution to local office costs obligations in a cycle not compensated for by voluntary contributions in excess of the cost of delivering the IPF, as defined above, would be dealt with separately within the framework of a comprehensive policy proposal regarding the rationale for maintaining UNDP field offices. Such a policy will be formulated for review by the Governing Council at its thirty-seventh session (1990) as part of the preparations for final decisions for the fifth programming cycle.

Annex I

COMPARISON BETWEEN FOURTH CYCLE IPFs AND HYPOTHETICAL FIFTH CYCLE IPFs ASSUMING 0 PER CENT GROWTH IN RESOURCES, CALCULATED ON THE BASIS OF 1988 POPULATION, PER CAPITA GNP AND SUPPLEMENTARY CRITERIA, IN ALPHABETICAL ORDER BY REGION

COUNTRIES AND TERRITORIES	REG	1988 Pop. (mil)	1988 GNP/Cap $ a/	4TH CYC IPFs b/	5TH CYCLE IPF SCENARIOS c/ (Millions of U.S. dollars) A1	Change	A2	Change	B1	Change	B2	Change	C1	Change	C2	Change	D1	Change	D2	Change	E1	Change	E2	Change
ANGOLA	AF	9.42	650	24.10	26.12	2.0	26.98	2.9	32.42	8.3	32.49	8.4	24.10	0.0	23.35	-0.8	26.61	2.5	29.01	4.9	30.51	6.4	32.25	8.2
BENIN	AF	4.45	340	28.07	28.07	0.0	28.83	0.8	36.69	8.6	36.72	8.6	28.07	0.0	24.95	-3.1	28.43	0.4	30.99	2.9	33.46	5.4	35.37	7.3
BOTSWANA	AF	1.16	1100	6.08	10.06	4.0	12.05	6.0	6.31	0.2	6.37	0.3	8.72	2.6	10.40	4.3	10.06	4.0	12.06	6.0	12.02	5.9	12.98	6.9
BURKINA FASO	AF	8.55	230	45.09	50.39	5.3	52.05	7.0	63.62	18.5	63.73	18.6	45.09	0.0	45.04	-0.0	51.33	6.2	55.96	10.9	50.69	5.6	53.62	8.5
BURUNDI	AF	5.15	230	32.37	37.01	4.6	38.23	5.9	46.22	13.8	46.31	13.9	32.37	0.0	33.08	0.7	37.71	5.3	41.10	8.7	39.07	6.7	41.32	8.9
CAMEROON	AF	11.21	1010	16.40	28.41	12.0	34.03	17.6	16.40	0.0	12.98	-3.4	28.14	11.7	33.57	17.2	28.41	12.0	34.06	17.7	26.41	10.0	28.74	12.3
CAPE VERDE	AF	0.35	910	6.55	6.55	0.0	6.92	0.4	6.55	0.0	3.66	-2.9	6.55	0.0	5.98	-0.6	6.55	0.0	6.93	0.4	8.23	1.7	8.79	2.2
CENTRAL AFRICAN REP.	AF	2.79	390	23.87	23.87	0.0	21.21	-2.7	26.96	3.1	26.98	3.1	23.87	0.0	18.36	-5.5	23.87	0.0	22.81	-1.1	27.18	3.3	28.72	4.9
CHAD	AF	5.40	160	40.76	42.49	1.7	43.89	3.1	52.63	11.9	52.74	12.0	40.76	0.0	37.98	-2.8	43.29	2.5	47.18	6.4	43.00	2.2	45.49	4.7
COMOROS	AF	0.44	440	7.59	7.59	0.0	7.31	-0.3	9.71	2.1	9.81	2.2	7.59	0.0	6.33	-1.3	7.59	0.0	7.86	0.3	13.72	6.1	14.49	6.9
CONGO	AF	2.10	930	6.39	16.35	10.0	19.59	13.2	6.39	0.0	7.39	1.0	14.18	7.8	16.92	10.5	16.36	10.0	19.61	13.2	17.96	11.6	19.44	13.0
COTE D'IVOIRE	AF	11.59	740	17.51	19.71	2.2	20.28	2.8	17.51	0.0	22.52	5.0	19.34	1.8	20.37	2.9	19.87	2.4	21.50	4.0	23.24	5.7	24.58	7.1
EQUATORIAL GUINEA	AF	0.40	350	9.98	9.98	0.0	7.74	-2.2	10.28	0.3	10.38	0.4	9.98	0.0	6.70	-3.3	9.98	0.0	8.32	-1.7	16.27	6.3	17.18	7.2
ETHIOPIA	AF	46.14	120	87.66	92.86	5.2	95.44	7.8	115.47	27.8	115.95	28.3	87.66	0.0	90.91	3.3	93.47	5.8	101.04	13.4	87.66	0.0	84.59	-3.1
GABON	AF	1.08	2970	2.79	2.79	0.0	2.05	-0.7	2.79	0.0	0.77	-2.0	2.79	0.0	1.77	-1.0	2.79	0.0	2.05	-0.7	2.79	0.0	4.96	2.2
GAMBIA	AF	0.82	220	12.46	17.66	5.2	18.22	5.8	22.74	10.3	22.77	10.3	14.97	2.5	15.77	3.3	17.97	5.5	19.59	7.1	25.30	12.8	26.72	14.3
GHANA	AF	14.04	400	34.67	34.67	0.0	35.29	0.6	34.67	0.0	39.44	4.8	36.85	2.2	38.81	4.1	34.67	0.0	37.59	2.9	34.67	0.0	36.74	2.1
GUINEA	AF	6.64	350	31.86	34.19	2.3	35.32	3.5	42.93	11.1	43.01	11.1	31.86	0.0	30.57	-1.3	34.86	3.0	37.97	6.1	37.52	5.7	39.68	7.8
GUINEA-BISSAU	AF	0.94	160	18.46	21.86	3.4	22.59	4.1	29.45	11.0	29.46	11.0	18.56	0.1	19.54	1.1	22.27	3.8	24.28	5.8	30.13	11.7	31.83	13.4
KENYA	AF	23.02	360	39.22	39.22	0.0	40.04	0.8	39.22	0.0	42.80	3.6	44.25	5.0	46.60	7.4	39.38	0.2	42.78	3.6	39.22	0.0	41.02	1.8
LESOTHO	AF	1.67	410	13.85	16.81	3.0	17.33	3.5	20.19	6.3	20.25	6.4	14.27	0.4	15.03	1.2	16.92	3.1	18.25	4.4	19.57	5.7	20.69	6.8
LIBERIA	AF	2.40	430	12.96	15.22	2.3	15.67	2.7	12.96	0.0	17.65	4.7	15.59	2.6	16.41	3.5	15.36	2.4	16.65	3.7	19.96	7.0	21.09	8.1
MADAGASCAR	AF	11.26	180	39.13	53.04	13.9	54.58	15.4	39.13	0.0	61.25	22.1	52.61	13.5	55.40	16.3	53.51	14.4	57.93	18.8	48.61	9.5	51.52	12.4
MALAWI	AF	8.16	160	44.12	54.63	10.5	56.43	12.3	66.82	22.7	66.98	22.9	46.37	2.2	48.83	4.7	55.65	11.5	60.02	15.9	51.75	7.6	54.76	10.6
MALI	AF	7.99	230	48.51	48.51	0.0	49.79	1.3	60.99	12.5	61.09	12.6	48.51	0.0	43.08	-5.4	49.10	0.6	53.52	5.0	49.39	0.9	52.25	3.7
MAURITANIA	AF	1.91	480	15.04	15.81	0.8	16.33	1.3	21.70	6.7	21.91	6.9	15.04	0.0	14.13	-0.9	16.11	1.1	17.56	2.5	25.00	10.0	26.44	11.4
MAURITIUS	AF	1.05	1810	4.22	4.22	0.0	2.04	-2.2	4.22	0.0	0.77	-3.5	4.22	0.0	1.76	-2.5	4.22	0.0	2.04	-2.2	4.22	0.0	3.07	-1.1
MOZAMBIQUE	AF	14.97	100	63.51	73.41	9.9	75.83	12.3	93.59	30.1	93.73	30.2	63.51	0.0	65.62	2.1	74.78	11.3	81.52	18.0	69.89	6.4	73.96	10.5
NAMIBIA	AF	1.26	1200	10.62	10.62	0.0	8.75	-1.9	10.62	0.0	3.57	-7.0	10.62	0.0	8.19	-2.4	10.62	0.0	8.76	-1.9	10.62	0.0	9.70	-0.9
NIGER	AF	7.00	310	36.48	38.31	1.8	39.57	3.1	50.56	14.1	50.60	14.1	36.48	0.0	34.24	-2.2	39.03	2.5	42.54	6.1	43.56	7.1	46.05	9.6
NIGERIA	AF	110.13	290	36.71	103.19	66.5	106.14	69.4	73.72	37.0	116.66	79.9	100.19	63.5	105.51	68.8	102.96	66.2	111.41	74.7	87.85	51.1	93.14	56.4
RWANDA	AF	6.66	310	35.48	35.80	0.3	36.77	1.3	43.63	8.2	43.77	8.3	35.48	0.0	33.21	-2.3	35.96	0.5	38.82	3.3	35.92	0.4	38.01	2.5
SAO TOME & PRINCIPE	AF	0.12	280	3.18	3.86	0.7	3.97	0.8	5.27	2.1	5.32	2.1	3.26	0.1	3.43	0.3	3.91	0.7	4.26	1.1	8.71	5.5	9.19	6.0
SENEGAL	AF	7.15	630	27.89	27.89	0.0	23.42	-4.5	30.42	2.5	30.43	2.5	27.89	0.0	20.26	-7.6	27.89	0.0	25.17	-2.7	29.66	1.8	31.34	3.4
SEYCHELLES	AF	0.07	3800	1.27	1.27	0.0	0.32	-1.0	1.27	0.0	0.12	-1.1	1.27	0.0	0.27	-1.0	1.27	0.0	0.32	-0.9	1.27	0.0	1.37	0.1
SIERRA LEONE	AF	3.94	240	22.62	31.70	9.1	32.75	10.1	38.79	16.2	38.88	16.3	26.91	4.3	28.34	5.7	32.29	9.7	35.01	12.4	34.82	12.2	36.82	14.2
SWAZILAND	AF	0.76	790	4.76	12.67	7.9	15.18	10.4	4.76	0.0	5.72	1.0	10.98	6.2	13.10	8.3	12.67	7.9	15.19	10.4	14.14	9.4	15.18	10.4
TOGO	AF	3.36	370	23.85	23.85	0.0	23.64	-0.2	28.73	4.9	28.78	4.9	23.85	0.0	20.46	-3.4	23.85	0.0	25.42	1.6	26.76	2.9	28.29	4.4
UGANDA	AF	16.20	280	49.39	50.32	0.9	51.74	2.4	62.73	13.3	63.01	13.6	49.39	0.0	50.08	0.7	50.67	1.3	54.80	5.4	49.39	0.0	50.38	1.0
U.R. OF TANZANIA	AF	24.74	160	56.11	73.16	17.0	75.15	19.0	89.65	33.5	89.95	33.8	64.74	8.6	68.18	12.1	73.53	17.4	79.39	23.3	66.16	10.1	70.06	13.9
ZAIRE	AF	33.62	170	55.90	67.43	11.5	69.43	13.5	55.90	0.0	80.40	24.5	70.57	14.7	74.32	18.4	68.16	12.3	73.89	18.0	60.82	4.9	64.49	8.6
ZAMBIA	AF	7.49	290	19.94	36.25	16.3	37.28	17.3	25.94	6.0	41.05	21.1	35.25	15.3	37.12	17.2	36.53	16.6	39.53	19.6	35.94	16.0	38.06	18.1
ZIMBABWE	AF	9.26	660	18.12	20.48	2.4	21.09	3.0	18.12	0.0	23.67	5.6	21.46	3.3	22.60	4.5	20.69	2.6	22.43	4.3	22.25	4.1	23.56	5.4
Africa Subtotals				1135.54	1368.25	232.71	1401.27	265.7	1478.66	343.12	1591.84	456.3	1304.16	168.63	1306.54	171.0	1381.12	245.58	1487.12	351.6	1415.28	279.74	1487.91	352.4
AFGHANISTAN	AP	15.51	220	58.18	61.66	3.5	63.70	5.5	75.05	16.9	75.24	17.1	58.18	0.0	55.12	-3.1	62.342	4.2	67.26	9.1	58.18	0.0	60.70	2.5
BANGLADESH	AP	108.85	170	131.01	131.01	0.0	134.29	3.3	163.07	32.1	163.76	32.7	131.01	0.0	129.13	-1.9	131.010	0.0	140.95	9.9	131.01	0.0	116.23	-14.8
BHUTAN	AP	1.38	150	24.36	25.14	0.8	25.97	1.6	32.34	8.0	32.39	8.0	24.36	0.0	22.48	-1.9	25.615	1.3	27.92	3.6	30.48	6.0	32.13	7.8

Annex I (continued)

COUNTRIES AND TERRITORIES	REG	1988 Pop. (mil)	1988 GNP/Cap $ a/	4TH CYC IPFs b/	5TH CYCLE IPF SCENARIOS c/ (Millions of U.S. dollars) A1	Change	A2	Change	B1	Change	B2	Change	C1	Change	C2	Change	D1	Change	D2	Change	E1	Change	E2	Change
BRUNEI DARUSSALAM	AP	0.24	14100	0.49	0.49	0.0	0.64	0.1	0.39	-0.1	0.24	-0.3	0.46	-0.0	0.55	0.1	0.493	0.0	0.64	0.1	0.49	-0.0	1.93	1.4
CHINA	AP	1083.89	330	157.08	157.08	0.0	159.36	2.3	157.08	0.0	161.49	4.4	187.34	30.3	197.28	40.2	157.082	0.0	83.84	-73.2	157.08	0.0	141.61	-15.5
COOK ISLANDS	AP	0.02	1560	1.18	1.18	0.0	0.23	-1.0	1.18	0.0	0.08	-1.1	1.18	0.0	0.19	-1.0	1.183	0.0	0.23	-1.0	1.18	0.0	1.22	0.0
DEM. KAMPUCHEA	AP	7.87	130	14.03	14.03	0.0	14.03	0.0	14.03	0.0	14.03	0.0	14.03	0.0	14.03	0.0	14.025	0.0	14.03	0.0	14.03	0.0	14.03	0.0
DPR KOREA	AP	21.88	1600	16.40	16.40	0.0	4.29	-12.1	16.40	0.0	1.62	-14.8	16.40	0.0	5.56	-10.8	16.404	0.0	4.30	-12.1	16.40	0.0	4.76	-11.6
FIJI	AP	0.73	1540	2.90	2.90	0.0	1.53	-1.4	2.90	0.0	0.58	-2.3	2.90	0.0	1.32	-1.6	2.904	0.0	1.53	-1.4	2.90	0.0	2.49	-0.4
INDIA	AP	813.99	330	151.74	151.74	0.0	137.10	-14.6	151.74	0.0	138.95	-12.8	161.10	9.4	169.65	17.9	151.740	0.0	83.84	-67.9	151.74	0.0	121.36	-30.4
INDONESIA	AP	174.83	430	63.84	75.98	12.1	78.29	14.5	63.84	0.0	87.21	23.4	83.48	19.6	87.90	24.1	71.372	7.5	77.47	13.6	68.93	5.1	73.11	9.3
IRAN, ISLAMIC REP.OF	AP	48.56	3530	11.61	9.29	-2.3	5.72	-5.9	9.29	-2.3	2.16	-9.5	9.29	-2.3	7.41	-4.2	9.291	-2.3	5.72	-5.9	9.29	-2.3	7.64	-4.0
KIRIBATI	AP	0.07	650	2.02	2.02	0.0	1.61	-0.4	2.15	0.1	2.17	0.1	2.02	0.0	1.40	-0.6	2.021	0.0	1.74	-0.3	7.27	5.2	7.66	5.6
LAO PDR	AP	3.88	180	36.56	36.56	0.0	33.04	-3.5	39.61	3.1	39.77	3.2	36.56	0.0	31.03	-5.5	36.557	0.0	34.94	-1.6	36.56	0.0	34.58	-2.0
MALAYSIA	AP	16.92	1870	8.71	8.71	0.0	4.03	-4.7	8.71	0.0	1.52	-7.2	8.71	0.0	5.22	-3.5	8.711	0.0	4.03	-4.7	8.71	0.0	5.06	-3.6
MALDIVES	AP	0.20	410	4.94	4.94	0.0	4.29	-0.7	5.70	0.8	5.76	0.8	4.94	0.0	3.71	-1.2	4.944	0.0	4.62	-0.3	7.47	2.5	7.90	3.0
MONGOLIA	AP	2.09	780	7.36	15.77	8.4	18.89	11.5	7.36	0.0	7.33	-0.0	17.63	10.3	21.03	13.7	15.770	8.4	18.90	11.5	15.92	8.6	17.39	10.0
MYANMAR	AP	40.16	230	80.22	80.22	0.0	73.52	-6.7	89.67	9.4	90.08	9.9	80.22	0.0	72.28	-7.9	80.222	0.0	77.94	-2.3	80.22	0.0	67.33	-12.9
NAURU	AP	0.01	10230	0.05	0.05	-0.0	0.21	0.2	0.05	-0.0	0.08	0.0	0.05	-0.0	0.18	0.1	0.051	-0.0	0.21	0.2	0.05	0.0	1.20	1.1
NEPAL	AP	18.05	170	65.74	69.08	3.3	70.99	5.3	83.72	18.0	83.94	18.2	65.74	0.0	61.75	-4.0	69.400	3.7	74.87	9.1	65.74	0.0	66.38	0.6
NIUE	AP	0.00	1790	0.84	0.84	0.0	0.20	-0.6	0.84	0.0	0.08	-0.8	0.84	0.0	0.17	-0.7	0.845	0.0	0.20	-0.6	0.84	0.0	1.20	0.4
PAKISTAN	AP	105.68	350	71.20	76.80	5.6	79.20	8.0	71.20	0.0	84.45	13.3	88.68	17.3	93.17	22.0	77.916	6.7	84.69	13.5	71.20	0.0	71.51	0.3
PAPUA NEW GUINEA	AP	3.80	770	11.21	23.02	11.8	27.57	16.4	11.21	0.0	10.68	-0.5	22.70	11.5	27.08	15.9	23.020	11.8	27.59	16.4	22.33	11.1	24.21	13.0
PHILIPPINES	AP	59.69	630	28.80	38.42	9.6	39.56	10.8	28.80	0.0	44.22	15.4	41.51	12.7	43.71	14.9	38.877	10.1	42.18	13.4	35.49	6.7	37.63	8.8
REPUBLIC OF KOREA	AP	42.59	3530	10.45	8.36	-2.1	5.40	-5.1	8.36	-2.1	2.04	-8.4	8.36	-2.1	6.99	-3.5	8.362	-2.1	5.40	-5.0	8.36	-2.1	5.55	-4.9
SAMOA	AP	0.17	580	4.33	4.33	0.0	2.92	-1.4	4.33	0.0	3.92	-0.4	4.33	0.0	2.53	-1.8	4.329	0.0	3.14	-1.2	4.90	0.6	5.17	0.8
SINGAPORE	AP	2.64	9100	3.48	2.79	-0.7	2.32	-1.2	2.79	-0.7	1.00	-2.5	2.79	-0.7	2.29	-1.2	2.787	-0.7	2.32	-1.2	2.79	-0.7	2.81	-0.7
SOLOMON ISLANDS	AP	0.30	430	3.60	5.35	1.8	5.50	1.9	3.60	0.0	5.30	1.7	4.56	1.0	4.80	1.2	5.358	1.8	5.78	2.2	12.31	8.7	12.98	9.4
SRI LANKA	AP	16.57	420	44.26	44.26	0.0	31.92	-12.3	44.26	0.0	32.44	-11.8	44.26	0.0	39.08	-5.2	44.258	0.0	34.20	-10.1	44.26	0.0	29.94	-14.3
TERRITORY OF HONGKONG	AP	5.67	9230	0.29	0.29	-0.0	2.55	2.3	0.29	0.0	0.96	0.7	0.29	-0.0	3.30	3.0	0.290	-0.0	2.55	2.3	0.29	-0.0	2.78	2.5
THAILAND	AP	54.47	1000	27.68	35.74	8.1	42.82	15.1	27.68	0.0	16.14	-11.5	46.48	18.8	55.45	27.8	35.744	8.1	42.35	15.2	35.04	7.4	38.45	10.8
TOKELAU	AP	0.00	830	1.15	1.43	0.3	1.71	0.6	1.15	0.0	0.70	-0.5	1.34	0.2	1.59	0.4	1.426	0.3	1.71	0.6	2.28	1.1	2.41	1.3
TONGA	AP	0.10	800	1.59	3.06	1.5	3.67	2.1	1.59	0.0	1.38	-0.2	2.65	1.1	3.17	1.6	3.061	1.5	3.67	2.1	4.81	3.2	5.10	3.5
TT OF PACIFIC IS.	AP	0.15	1070	2.91	2.91	0.0	2.50	-0.4	2.91	0.0	1.09	-1.8	2.91	0.0	2.49	-0.4	2.912	0.0	2.50	-0.4	4.21	1.3	4.40	1.5
TUVALU	AP	0.01	650	1.09	1.09	0.0	1.05	-0.0	1.40	0.3	1.41	0.3	1.09	0.0	0.91	-0.2	1.085	0.0	1.13	0.0	3.07	2.0	3.23	2.1
VANUATU	AP	0.15	820	1.83	3.70	1.9	4.43	2.6	2.32	0.5	2.34	0.5	3.21	1.4	3.83	2.0	3.700	1.9	4.44	2.6	6.35	4.5	6.71	4.9
VIET NAM	AP	66.68	190	80.36	80.67	0.5	83.19	2.8	80.36	0.0	88.70	8.3	92.99	12.6	97.92	17.6	81.847	1.5	88.96	8.6	80.36	0.0	76.10	-4.3
Asia/Pacific Subtotals				1133.51	1197.33	63.82	1168.27	34.8	1217.58	83.87	1205.25	71.7	1274.38	140.88	1275.70	142.2	1196.95	63.45	1078.25	-55.3	1282.46	68.95	1114.91	-18.6
ALBANIA	AS	3.15	790	6.40	15.61	9.2	18.70	12.3	6.40	0.0	7.05	0.7	20.30	13.9	24.22	17.8	15.612	9.2	18.72	12.3	15.75	9.4	17.24	10.8
ALGERIA	AS	23.81	2450	11.61	11.61	0.0	4.40	-7.2	11.61	0.0	1.66	-10.0	11.61	0.0	5.69	-5.9	11.614	0.0	4.40	-7.2	11.61	0.0	6.73	-4.9
BAHRAIN	AS	0.48	6660	1.16	0.93	-0.2	1.07	-0.1	0.93	-0.2	0.40	-0.8	0.93	-0.2	0.92	-0.2	0.929	-0.2	1.07	-0.1	1.16	0.0	2.46	1.3
BULGARIA	AS	9.00	2180	3.48	3.48	0.0	3.40	-0.1	3.48	0.0	1.28	-2.2	3.48	0.0	4.40	0.9	3.484	0.0	3.40	-0.1	3.48	0.0	3.67	0.2
CYPRUS	AS	0.69	6260	2.90	2.32	-0.6	1.40	-1.5	2.32	-0.6	0.55	-2.4	2.32	-0.6	1.25	-1.7	2.323	-0.6	1.40	-1.5	2.32	-0.6	1.56	-1.3
DEMOCRATIC YEMEN	AS	2.34	430	14.84	18.19	3.3	18.79	3.9	22.53	7.7	22.58	7.7	15.44	0.6	16.26	1.4	18.532	3.7	20.20	5.4	22.92	8.1	24.22	9.4
DJIBOUTI	AS	0.38	1110	3.53	4.19	0.7	5.02	1.5	3.53	0.0	2.66	-0.9	3.66	0.1	4.34	0.8	4.194	0.7	5.03	1.5	9.50	6.0	9.90	6.4
EGYPT	AS	51.45	650	37.95	37.95	0.0	35.53	-2.6	37.95	0.0	39.71	1.8	37.95	0.0	39.08	1.1	37.947	0.0	37.85	-0.1	37.95	0.0	36.34	-1.6
HUNGARY	AS	10.60	2460	2.03	2.03	0.0	5.36	3.3	2.03	0.0	2.09	0.1	2.03	0.0	4.78	2.7	2.033	0.0	5.36	3.3	2.03	0.0	5.03	3.0
IRAQ	AS	17.66	2340	8.71	8.71	0.0	4.07	-4.6	8.71	0.0	1.53	-7.2	8.71	0.0	5.27	-3.4	8.711	0.0	4.07	-4.6	8.71	0.0	5.01	-3.7
JORDAN	AS	3.94	1500	8.71	8.71	0.0	2.10	-6.6	8.71	0.0	0.79	-7.9	8.71	0.0	2.72	-6.0	8.711	0.0	2.10	-6.6	8.71	0.0	3.64	-5.1
LEBANON	AS	2.83	750	7.80	7.80	0.0	7.43	-0.4	7.80	0.0	7.11	-0.7	9.16	1.4	9.65	1.8	7.796	0.0	7.99	0.2	9.60	1.8	10.17	2.6

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Annex I (continued)

COUNTRIES AND TERRITORIES	REG	1988 Pop. (mil)	1988 GNP/Cap $ a/	4TH CYC IPFe b/	5TH CYCLE IPF SCENARIOS c/ (Millions of U.S. dollars) A1	Change	A2	Change	B1	Change	B2	Change	C1	Change	C2	Change	D1	Change	D2	Change	E1	Change	E2	Change
LIBYAN ARAB JAMAHIRIYA	AS	4.25	5410	2.32	2.32	0.0	2.80	0.5	1.86	-0.5	1.23	-1.1	2.32	0.0	2.82	0.5	2.325	0.0	2.80	0.5	2.32	0.0	4.83	2.5
MALTA	AS	0.35	5050	1.45	1.16	-0.3	0.82	-0.6	1.16	-0.3	0.31	-1.1	1.16	-0.3	0.71	-0.7	1.161	-0.3	0.82	-0.6	1.26	-0.2	1.32	-0.1
MOROCCO	AS	23.92	750	21.54	22.36	0.8	23.01	1.5	21.54	0.0	25.83	4.3	22.19	0.6	23.36	1.8	22.549	1.0	24.41	2.9	25.31	3.8	26.78	5.2
OMAN	AS	1.40	5070	1.86	1.82	-0.0	2.18	0.3	1.49	-0.4	0.82	-1.0	1.57	-0.3	1.88	0.0	1.816	-0.0	2.18	0.3	1.86	0.0	5.77	3.9
POLAND	AS	37.87	1850	4.36	4.36	0.0	7.72	3.4	4.36	0.0	2.91	-1.4	4.36	0.0	6.67	2.3	4.355	0.0	7.73	3.4	4.36	0.0	7.21	2.9
PORTUGAL	AS	10.16	3670	2.32	2.32	0.0	3.67	1.3	1.86	-0.5	1.38	-0.9	2.32	0.0	4.75	2.4	2.323	0.0	3.67	1.3	2.32	0.0	4.08	1.8
QATAR	AS	0.35	11610	0.70	0.56	-0.1	0.55	-0.1	0.56	-0.1	0.21	-0.5	0.60	-0.1	0.72	0.0	0.557	-0.1	0.56	-0.1	0.70	-0.0	2.91	2.2
ROMANIA	AS	23.05	2210	4.36	4.36	0.0	4.35	-0.0	4.36	0.0	1.64	-2.7	4.36	0.0	5.64	1.3	4.355	0.0	4.36	0.0	4.36	0.0	4.55	0.2
SAUDI ARABIA	AS	14.02	6170	4.65	3.95	-0.7	4.73	0.1	3.72	-0.9	2.18	-2.5	4.20	-0.4	5.01	0.4	3.950	-0.7	4.73	0.1	4.65	0.0	6.62	2.0
SOMALIA	AS	5.88	170	33.99	43.94	10.0	45.39	11.4	55.90	21.9	55.98	22.0	37.30	3.3	39.28	5.3	44.766	10.8	48.80	14.8	46.48	12.5	49.15	15.2
SUDAN	AS	25.78	340	45.80	54.89	9.9	56.70	11.7	69.01	24.0	69.14	24.1	46.59	1.6	49.07	4.1	55.920	10.9	60.96	16.0	52.79	7.8	55.86	10.9
SYRIAN ARAB REP.	AS	11.67	1670	8.71	8.71	0.0	3.75	-5.0	8.71	0.0	1.41	-7.3	8.71	0.0	4.85	-3.9	8.711	0.0	3.75	-5.0	8.71	0.0	5.63	-3.1
TUNISIA	AS	7.80	1250	8.71	12.29	3.6	14.72	6.0	8.71	0.0	5.81	-2.9	13.67	5.0	16.31	7.6	12.288	3.6	14.73	6.0	13.75	5.0	14.90	6.2
TURKEY	AS	53.77	1280	13.77	17.11	3.3	20.69	6.7	13.77	0.0	7.73	-6.0	22.25	8.5	26.54	12.8	17.108	3.3	20.51	6.7	18.13	4.4	19.76	6.0
U.A. EMIRATES	AS	1.50	15720	0.58	0.58	0.0	1.48	0.9	0.46	-0.1	0.56	-0.0	0.58	0.0	1.91	1.3	0.581	0.0	1.48	0.9	0.58	-0.0	3.23	2.7
YEMEN	AS	8.74	650	26.15	26.15	0.0	24.36	-1.8	28.88	2.7	28.98	2.8	26.15	0.0	22.19	-4.0	26.154	0.0	25.72	-0.4	27.78	1.6	29.37	3.2
YUGOSLAVIA	AS	23.55	2680	4.36	4.36	0.0	5.31	1.0	4.36	0.0	2.39	-2.0	4.36	0.0	5.67	1.3	4.355	0.0	5.32	1.0	4.36	0.0	5.21	0.9
Arab States/Europe Subtotals				295.945	332.78	38.8	329.31	35.4	346.69	52.7	295.91	2.0	326.99	33.0	335.96	42.0	331.16	41.2	344.11	50.2	333.652	59.5	373.16	79.2
ANGUILLA	LA	0.01	860	1.03	1.43	0.4	1.71	0.7	1.03	0.0	0.70	-0.3	1.36	0.3	1.60	0.6	1.429	0.4	1.71	0.7	1.96	0.9	2.10	1.1
ANTIGUA	LA	0.08	2800	1.27	1.27	0.0	0.35	-0.9	1.27	0.0	0.13	-1.1	1.27	0.0	0.30	-1.0	1.267	0.0	0.35	-0.9	1.27	0.0	0.91	-0.4
ARGENTINA	LA	31.51	2640	11.61	11.61	0.0	6.80	-4.8	11.61	0.0	2.72	-8.9	11.61	0.0	6.23	-5.4	11.614	0.0	6.80	-4.8	11.61	0.0	6.28	-5.3
ARUBA	LA	0.07	3750	0.38	0.38	0.0	0.32	-0.1	0.38	0.0	0.12	-0.3	0.38	0.0	0.27	-0.1	0.384	0.0	0.32	-0.1	0.38	0.0	0.94	0.6
BAHAMAS	LA	0.25	10310	1.39	1.11	-0.3	0.66	-0.7	1.11	-0.3	0.24	-1.2	1.11	-0.3	0.56	-0.8	1.115	-0.3	0.66	-0.7	1.25	-0.2	1.28	-0.1
BARBADOS	LA	0.26	5990	1.45	1.16	-0.3	0.66	-0.8	1.16	-0.3	0.25	-1.2	1.16	-0.3	0.57	-0.9	1.161	-0.3	0.66	-0.8	1.16	-0.3	1.02	-0.4
BELIZE	LA	0.18	1460	1.27	1.27	0.0	0.55	-0.7	1.27	0.0	0.21	-1.1	1.27	0.0	0.48	-0.8	1.267	0.0	0.55	-0.7	1.60	0.3	1.65	0.4
BERMUDA	LA	0.06	22800	0.37	0.30	-0.1	0.30	-0.1	0.30	-0.1	0.11	-0.3	0.30	-0.1	0.26	-0.1	0.297	-0.1	0.30	-0.1	0.37	-0.0	0.90	0.5
BOLIVIA	LA	6.92	570	22.67	22.67	0.0	23.12	0.5	22.67	0.0	24.50	1.8	22.67	0.0	22.16	-0.5	22.671	0.0	24.46	1.8	24.61	1.9	26.04	3.4
BRAZIL	LA	144.37	2280	17.42	17.42	0.0	12.03	-5.4	17.42	0.0	5.01	-12.4	17.42	0.0	11.48	-5.9	17.422	0.0	11.53	-5.9	17.42	0.0	11.67	-5.8
BRITISH VIRGIN IS.	LA	0.01	8500	0.25	0.20	-0.1	0.22	-0.0	0.20	-0.1	0.08	-0.2	0.20	-0.1	0.19	-0.1	0.203	-0.1	0.22	-0.0	0.25	0.0	0.83	0.6
CAYMAN IS.	LA	0.02	3460	0.47	0.47	0.0	0.23	-0.2	0.47	0.0	0.09	-0.4	0.47	0.0	0.20	-0.3	0.473	0.0	0.23	-0.2	0.47	0.0	0.87	0.4
CHILE	LA	12.76	1510	11.61	11.61	0.0	5.50	-6.1	11.61	0.0	2.15	-9.5	11.61	0.0	4.95	-6.7	11.614	0.0	5.51	-6.1	11.61	0.0	5.07	-6.5
COLOMBIA	LA	30.01	1240	12.78	18.06	5.3	21.64	8.9	12.78	0.0	8.33	-4.4	20.23	7.5	24.13	11.4	18.063	5.3	21.65	8.9	18.00	5.2	19.69	6.9
COSTA RICA	LA	2.67	1760	5.66	5.66	0.0	2.66	-3.0	5.66	0.0	1.00	-4.7	5.66	0.0	2.30	-3.4	5.662	0.0	2.67	-3.0	5.66	0.0	2.80	-2.9
CUBA	LA	10.39	1200	11.90	15.96	4.1	19.11	7.2	11.90	0.0	7.42	-4.5	17.84	5.9	21.28	9.4	15.959	4.1	19.13	7.2	15.06	3.2	16.54	4.6
DOMINICA	LA	0.08	1650	1.34	1.34	0.0	0.34	-1.0	1.34	0.0	0.13	-1.2	1.34	-0.0	0.29	-1.0	1.336	0.0	0.34	-1.0	1.34	0.0	0.86	-0.5
DOMINICAN REPUBLIC	LA	6.86	680	7.92	14.33	6.4	14.75	6.9	9.54	1.6	15.10	7.2	16.92	9.0	17.82	9.9	14.552	6.6	15.83	7.9	15.70	7.8	16.63	8.7
ECUADOR	LA	10.15	1080	8.71	27.29	18.6	32.68	24.0	8.71	0.0	12.53	3.8	24.05	15.3	28.69	20.0	27.292	18.6	32.71	24.0	25.53	16.8	27.99	19.3
EL SALVADOR	LA	5.06	950	10.33	17.95	7.6	21.50	11.2	10.33	0.0	8.28	-2.1	20.10	9.8	23.98	13.6	17.947	7.6	21.51	11.2	18.55	8.2	20.23	9.9
GRENADA	LA	0.10	1370	1.27	1.27	0.0	0.85	-0.4	1.27	0.0	0.32	-0.9	1.27	0.0	0.73	-0.5	1.267	0.0	0.85	-0.4	1.57	0.3	1.64	0.4
GUATEMALA	LA	8.69	880	7.55	24.06	16.5	28.80	21.2	7.55	0.0	10.85	3.3	31.26	23.7	37.29	29.7	24.037	16.5	28.82	21.3	25.45	17.9	27.75	20.2
GUYANA	LA	0.80	410	9.73	9.73	0.0	9.21	-0.5	9.73	0.0	9.45	-0.3	10.35	0.6	10.90	1.2	9.727	0.0	9.85	0.1	9.94	0.2	10.53	0.8
HAITI	LA	6.25	360	33.54	33.54	0.0	33.35	-0.2	39.45	5.9	39.55	6.0	33.54	0.0	28.86	-4.7	33.537	0.0	35.59	2.1	33.54	0.0	35.24	1.7
HONDURAS	LA	4.84	850	11.13	23.27	12.1	27.87	16.7	11.13	0.0	10.79	-0.3	22.95	11.8	27.38	16.3	23.269	12.1	27.89	16.8	23.29	12.2	25.42	14.3
JAMAICA	LA	2.43	1080	4.36	11.66	7.3	13.96	9.6	4.36	0.0	5.86	1.5	11.25	6.9	13.42	9.1	11.657	7.3	13.97	9.6	11.31	7.0	12.38	8.0
MEXICO	LA	83.59	1620	11.61	11.61	0.0	8.99	-2.6	11.61	0.0	3.73	-7.9	11.61	0.0	9.83	-1.8	11.614	0.0	9.00	-2.6	11.61	0.0	8.60	-3.0
MONTSERRAT	LA	0.01	3750	0.59	0.59	0.0	0.22	-0.4	0.59	0.0	0.08	-0.5	0.59	0.0	0.19	-0.4	0.591	0.0	0.22	-0.4	0.59	0.0	0.89	0.3
NETHERLANDS ANTILLES	LA	0.19	6360	0.63	0.50	-0.1	0.54	-0.1	0.50	-0.1	0.20	-0.4	0.50	-0.1	0.47	-0.2	0.503	-0.1	0.54	-0.1	0.63	0.0	1.14	0.5

Annex I (continued)

COUNTRIES AND TERRITORIES	REG	1988 Pop. (mil)	1988 GNP/Cap $ a/	4TH CYC IPFs b/	5TH CYCLE IPF SCENARIOS c/ (Millions of U.S. dollars) A1	Change	A2	Change	B1	Change	B2	Change	C1	Change	C2	Change	D1	Change	D2	Change	E1	Change	E2	Change
NICARAGUA	LA	3.62	810	9.76	24.27	14.5	29.07	19.3	15.22	5.5	15.37	5.6	21.04	11.3	25.10	15.3	24.267	14.5	29.09	19.3	26.43	14.7	26.75	17.0
PANAMA	LA	2.32	2290	4.36	4.36	0.0	2.53	-1.8	4.36	0.0	0.95	-3.4	4.36	0.0	2.18	-2.2	4.355	0.0	2.53	-1.8	4.36	0.0	3.06	-1.3
PARAGUAY	LA	4.04	1180	5.66	9.87	4.2	11.82	6.2	5.66	0.0	4.76	-0.9	10.93	5.3	13.04	7.4	9.873	4.2	11.83	6.2	10.34	4.7	11.26	5.6
PERU	LA	20.68	1450	14.52	14.52	0.0	7.51	-7.0	14.52	0.0	2.83	-11.7	14.52	-0.0	6.48	-8.0	14.518	0.0	7.51	-7.0	14.52	0.0	8.22	-6.3
SAINT KITTS AND NEVIS	LA	0.05	2770	1.27	1.27	0.0	0.28	-1.0	1.27	0.0	0.11	-1.2	1.27	0.0	0.24	-1.0	1.267	0.0	0.28	-1.0	1.27	0.0	1.43	0.2
SAINT LUCIA	LA	0.15	1540	1.27	1.27	0.0	0.46	-0.8	1.27	0.0	0.17	-1.1	1.27	0.0	0.40	-0.9	1.267	0.0	0.46	-0.8	1.27	0.0	1.66	0.4
SAINT VINCENT	LA	0.12	1100	1.89	2.01	0.1	2.40	0.5	1.89	0.0	0.91	-1.0	1.89	0.0	2.07	0.2	2.006	0.1	2.40	0.5	3.23	1.3	3.43	1.5
ST. HELENA	LA	0.01	540	0.46	1.25	0.8	1.29	0.8	0.78	0.3	1.23	0.8	1.06	0.6	1.11	0.6	1.269	0.8	1.38	0.9	6.34	5.9	6.68	6.2
SURINAME	LA	0.43	2450	2.03	2.03	0.0	0.65	-1.4	2.03	0.0	0.25	-1.8	2.03	0.0	0.86	-1.2	2.033	0.0	0.65	-1.4	2.03	0.0	1.83	-0.2
TRINIDAD & TOBAGO	LA	1.24	3350	2.32	1.86	-0.5	2.11	-0.2	1.86	-0.5	0.80	-1.5	1.86	-0.5	1.82	-0.5	1.858	-0.5	2.12	-0.2	2.32	0.0	2.60	0.3
TURKS & CAICOS IS.	LA	0.01	790	0.93	1.56	0.6	1.87	0.9	0.93	0.0	0.78	-0.2	1.49	0.6	1.78	0.8	1.561	0.6	1.87	0.9	2.05	1.1	2.19	1.3
URUGUAY	LA	3.00	2470	5.81	5.81	0.0	2.79	-3.0	5.81	0.0	1.05	-4.8	5.81	0.0	2.41	-3.4	5.807	0.0	2.79	-3.0	5.81	0.0	3.13	-2.7
VENEZUELA	LA	18.76	3170	4.65	4.65	0.0	6.19	1.5	3.72	-0.9	2.33	-2.3	4.48	-0.2	5.34	0.7	4.646	0.0	6.19	1.5	4.65	0.0	6.50	1.9
Latin Am./Caribbean Subtotals				265.17	362.41	97.24	357.90	92.7	276.26	11.09	201.46	-63.7	372.26	107.1	359.60	94.4	362.66	97.5	362.96	97.8	374.35	109.2	366.62	101.4
MLMs				11.53	10.20		10.20		10.20		10.20		10.20		10.20		10.20		10.20		10.20		10.20	
MULTI-ISLAND IPFs				2.83	2.50		2.50		2.50		2.50		2.50		2.50		2.50		2.50		2.50		2.50	
SUBTOTAL				2844.72	3273.47		3269.45		3331.70		3307.17		3290.50		3290.50		3288.59		3285.13		3358.34		3355.30	
UNALLOCATED				17.47	117.02		121.05		58.80		83.33		100.00		100.00		101.91		105.37		32.25		35.20	
GRAND TOTALS				2862.19	3390.50		3390.50		3390.50		3390.50		3390.50		3390.50		3390.50		3390.50		3390.50		3390.50	
FLOOR IMPACT																								
Total countries					73				104				79				70				42			
Total amount					$193.80				$556.45				$246.97				$321.97				$232.51			
CEILING IMPACT																								
Total countries					10				1				10				10				27			
Total amount					$8.52				$0.32				$9.48				$8.53				$32.22			

a/ Preliminary 1988 data have been compiled on the basis of best available estimates from the World Bank and other sources. They may be subject to revision in subsequent calculations.

b/ The distribution of resources on a ratio of 80:20 to countries below and above 1983 per capita GNP $750 is distorted in the presentation of the fourth cycle as a result of reordering countries according to their 1988 per capita GNP. Further, fourth cycle IPFs shown are as approved in decision 88/31 at 75 per cent of the amount available as an IPF supplement.

c/ Explanation of scenarios (see para. 24 for additional details):

A1. IPFs have been calculated according to decision 85/16 (using 1988 data for population, per capita GNP and supplementary criteria).
A2. As in A1, but without any floor supplement or ceiling limitation

B1. IPFs have been calculated assuming two categories of countries: LDC and Non-LDC, with the LDC group receiving 55 per cent of country IPF resources.
B2. As in B1, but without any floor supplement or ceiling limitation

C1. IPFs have been calculated solely according to per capita GNP and population weight, with no supplementary criteria in effect
C2. As in C1, but without any floor supplement or ceiling limitation

D1. IPFs have been calculated assuming no additional population weight for countries with populations exceeding 100 million.
D2. As in D1, but without any floor supplement or ceiling limitation

E1. IPFs have been calculated assuming the following ratio of resources for basic, HDI criteria and supplementary criteria: 65:20:15.
E2. As in E1, but without any floor supplement or ceiling limitation

Annex II

COMPARISON BETWEEN FOURTH-CYCLE IPFs AND HYPOTHETICAL FIFTH-CYCLE IPFs ASSUMING ZERO, 6, 8, 10 AND 12 PER CENT GROWTH IN RESOURCES, CALCULATED ON THE BASIS OF 1988 POPULATION, PER CAPITA GNP AND SUPPLEMENTARY CRITERIA, IN ASCENDING ORDER OF PER CAPITA GNP

COUNTRIES AND TERRITORIES	REG	Population 1983	Population 1988	Per Capita GNP 1983	Per Capita GNP 1988 a/	4TH CYC IPFs b/	5TH CYCLE RESOURCE SCENARIOS c/ (Millions of U.S. dollars) Alt-ZERO	Change	Alt-1	Change	Alt-2	Change	Alt-3	Change	Alt-4	Change
MOZAMBIQUE	AF	13.35	14.97	160	100	63.510	63.510	0.00	63.510	0.00	73.406	9.90	81.403	17.89	88.719	25.21
ETHIOPIA	AF	40.90	46.14	120	120	87.657	87.657	0.00	87.657	0.00	92.838	5.18	102.239	14.58	110.838	23.18
DEM. KAMPUCHEA	AP	6.78	7.87	80	130	14.025	14.025	0.00	14.025	0.00	14.025	0.00	14.025	0.00	14.025	0.00
BHUTAN	AP	1.19	1.38	150	150	24.355	24.355	0.00	24.355	0.00	25.144	0.79	27.883	3.53	30.389	6.03
CHAD	AF	4.75	5.40	130	160	40.756	40.756	0.00	40.756	0.00	42.489	1.73	47.118	6.36	51.353	10.60
GUINEA-BISSAU	AF	0.87	0.94	190	160	18.459	18.459	0.00	18.459	0.00	21.863	3.40	24.265	5.79	26.424	7.97
MALAWI	AF	6.60	8.16	190	160	44.121	44.121	0.00	44.121	0.00	54.625	10.50	60.576	16.45	66.009	21.89
U.R. OF TANZANIA	AF	20.80	24.74	310	160	56.108	56.108	0.00	56.108	0.00	73.156	17.05	80.490	24.38	87.199	31.09
BANGLADESH	AP	95.50	108.85	150	170	131.010	131.010	0.00	131.010	0.00	131.010	0.00	143.875	12.86	155.998	24.99
NEPAL	AP	15.70	18.05	160	170	65.739	65.739	0.00	65.739	0.00	69.078	3.34	76.017	10.28	82.306	16.57
SOMALIA	AS	5.10	5.88	250	170	33.985	33.985	0.00	33.985	0.00	43.942	9.96	48.729	14.74	53.109	19.12
ZAIRE	AF	29.70	33.62	290	170	55.898	55.898	0.00	55.898	0.00	67.431	11.53	74.435	18.54	80.842	24.94
LAO PDR	AP	3.66	3.88	90	180	36.557	36.557	0.00	36.557	0.00	36.557	0.00	36.557	0.00	38.362	1.81
MADAGASCAR	AF	9.50	11.26	300	180	39.128	39.128	0.00	40.220	1.09	53.044	13.92	58.488	19.36	63.469	24.34
VIET NAM	AP	58.54	66.68	110	190	80.358	80.358	0.00	80.358	0.00	80.672	0.31	89.243	8.88	97.084	16.73
AFGHANISTAN	AP	17.22	15.51	220	220	58.181	58.181	0.00	58.181	0.00	61.659	3.48	68.298	10.12	73.941	15.76
GAMBIA	AF	0.70	0.82	350	220	12.459	12.459	0.00	13.126	0.67	17.637	5.18	19.559	7.10	21.317	8.86
BURKINA FASO	AF	6.50	8.55	170	230	45.091	45.091	0.00	45.091	0.00	50.389	5.30	55.879	10.79	60.901	15.81
MYANMAR	AP	35.50	40.16	180	230	80.222	80.222	0.00	80.222	0.00	80.222	0.00	80.222	0.00	85.444	5.22
BURUNDI	AF	4.47	5.15	240	230	32.373	32.373	0.00	32.373	0.00	37.012	4.64	41.044	8.67	44.733	12.36
MALI	AF	7.28	7.99	180	230	48.508	48.508	0.00	48.508	0.00	48.508	0.00	53.446	4.94	58.250	9.74
SIERRA LEONE	AF	3.60	3.94	390	240	22.621	22.621	0.00	23.591	0.97	31.699	9.08	35.152	12.53	38.311	15.69
SAO TOME & PRINCIPE	AF	0.10	0.12	340	280	3.183	3.183	0.00	3.183	0.00	3.841	0.66	4.259	1.08	4.642	1.46
UGANDA	AF	13.88	16.20	310	280	49.386	49.386	0.00	49.386	0.00	50.321	0.93	55.433	6.05	60.110	10.72
NIGERIA	AF	93.64	110.13	830	290	36.715	46.849	10.13	78.351	41.64	103.188	66.47	113.731	77.02	123.376	86.66
ZAMBIA	AF	6.26	7.49	570	290	19.936	19.936	0.00	27.518	7.58	36.248	16.31	39.953	20.02	43.342	23.41
NIGER	AF	6.06	7.00	320	310	36.484	36.484	0.00	36.484	0.00	38.308	1.82	42.482	6.00	46.300	9.82
RWANDA	AF	5.72	6.66	260	310	35.476	35.476	0.00	35.476	0.00	35.798	0.32	39.383	3.91	42.663	7.19
CHINA	AP	1019.10	1083.89	300	330	157.082	157.082	0.00	157.082	0.00	157.082	0.00	171.013	13.93	186.212	29.13
INDIA	AP	733.25	813.99	260	330	151.740	151.740	0.00	151.740	0.00	151.740	0.00	151.740	0.00	160.196	8.46
BENIN	AF	3.81	4.45	280	340	28.073	28.073	0.00	28.073	0.00	28.073	0.00	30.947	2.87	33.729	5.66
SUDAN	AS	20.81	23.78	390	340	45.002	45.002	0.00	45.002	0.00	54.891	9.89	60.871	15.87	66.341	21.34
EQUATORIAL GUINEA	AF	0.36	0.40	120	350	9.982	9.982	0.00	9.982	0.00	9.982	0.00	9.982	0.00	9.982	0.00
GUINEA	AF	5.83	6.64	290	350	31.859	31.859	0.00	31.859	0.00	34.195	2.34	37.920	6.06	41.328	9.47
PAKISTAN	AP	89.70	105.68	390	350	71.199	71.199	0.00	71.199	0.00	76.801	5.60	84.959	13.76	92.423	21.22
HAITI	LA	5.30	6.25	270	360	33.537	33.537	0.00	33.537	0.00	33.537	0.00	35.798	2.26	39.015	5.48
KENYA	AF	18.90	23.02	340	360	39.222	39.222	0.00	39.222	0.00	39.222	0.00	42.949	3.73	46.713	7.49
TOGO	AF	2.85	3.36	270	370	23.854	23.854	0.00	23.854	0.00	23.854	0.00	25.380	1.53	27.661	3.81
CENTRAL AFRICAN REP.	AF	2.47	2.79	270	390	23.868	23.868	0.00	23.868	0.00	23.868	0.00	23.868	0.00	24.821	0.95
GHANA	AF	12.80	14.04	340	400	34.674	34.674	0.00	34.674	0.00	34.674	0.00	37.836	3.16	41.111	6.44
GUYANA	LA	0.80	0.80	530	410	9.727	9.727	0.00	9.727	0.00	9.727	0.00	9.880	0.15	10.749	1.02
LESOTHO	AF	1.50	1.67	560	410	13.855	13.855	0.00	13.855	0.00	16.810	2.96	18.560	4.71	20.094	6.24
MALDIVES	AP	0.17	0.20	230	410	4.944	4.944	0.00	4.944	0.00	4.944	0.00	4.944	0.00	5.023	0.08
SRI LANKA	AP	15.42	16.57	330	430	44.258	44.258	0.00	44.258	0.00	44.258	0.00	44.258	0.00	44.258	0.00
DEMOCRATIC YEMEN	AS	2.01	2.34	510	430	14.843	14.843	0.00	14.843	0.00	18.191	3.35	20.173	5.33	21.986	7.14
INDONESIA	AP	155.70	174.83	590	430	63.840	63.840	0.00	63.840	0.00	75.977	12.14	83.958	20.12	91.258	27.42
LIBERIA	AF	2.09	2.40	500	430	12.960	12.960	0.00	12.960	0.00	15.224	2.26	16.797	3.84	18.237	5.28
SOLOMON ISLANDS	AP	0.23	0.30	580	430	3.601	3.601	0.00	3.994	0.39	5.352	1.75	5.884	2.28	6.371	2.77
COMOROS	AF	0.38	0.44	320	440	7.592	7.592	0.00	7.592	0.00	7.592	0.00	7.847	0.25	8.553	0.96

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Annex II (continued)

COUNTRIES AND TERRITORIES	REG	Population 1983	Population 1988	Per Capita GNP 1983	Per Capita GNP 1988 a/	4TH CYC IPFs b/	5TH CYCLE RESOURCE SCENARIOS c/ (Millions of U.S. dollars) Alt-ZERO	Change	Alt-1	Change	Alt-2	Change	Alt-3	Change	Alt-4	Change
MAURITANIA	AF	1.64	1.91	480	480	15.039	15.039	0.00	15.039	0.00	15.809	0.77	17.531	2.49	19.107	4.07
ST. HELENA	LA	0.01	0.01	1480	540	0.465	0.591	0.13	0.927	0.46	1.246	0.78	1.381	0.92	1.505	1.04
BOLIVIA	LA	6.03	6.92	470	570	22.671	22.671	0.00	22.671	0.00	22.671	0.00	24.771	2.10	26.857	4.19
SAMOA	AP	0.16	0.17	290	580	4.329	4.329	0.00	4.329	0.00	4.329	0.00	4.329	0.00	4.329	0.00
PHILIPPINES	AP	52.10	59.69	750	630	28.797	28.797	0.00	28.964	0.17	38.423	9.63	42.443	13.65	46.121	17.32
SENEGAL	AF	6.20	7.15	430	630	27.892	27.892	0.00	27.892	0.00	27.892	0.00	27.892	0.00	27.892	0.00
ANGOLA	AF	8.21	9.42	810	650	24.100	24.100	0.00	24.100	0.00	26.119	2.02	28.964	4.86	31.568	7.47
EGYPT	AS	45.20	51.45	590	650	37.947	37.947	0.00	37.947	0.00	37.947	0.00	38.093	0.15	41.391	3.44
KIRIBATI	AP	0.06	0.07	460	650	2.021	2.021	0.00	2.021	0.00	2.021	0.00	2.021	0.00	2.021	0.00
TUVALU	AP	0.01	0.01	600	650	1.085	1.085	0.00	1.085	0.00	1.085	0.00	1.130	0.04	1.231	0.15
YEMEN	AS	7.60	8.74	560	650	26.154	26.154	0.00	26.154	0.00	26.154	0.00	26.154	0.00	28.268	2.11
ZIMBABWE	AF	7.90	9.26	850	660	18.119	18.119	0.00	18.119	0.00	20.481	2.36	22.609	4.49	24.556	6.44
DOMINICAN REPUBLIC	LA	6.00	6.86	1130	680	7.922	7.922	0.00	10.733	2.81	14.333	6.41	15.865	7.94	17.267	9.34
COTE D'IVOIRE	AF	9.50	11.59	750	740	17.505	17.505	0.00	17.505	0.00	19.714	2.21	21.733	4.23	23.579	6.07
LEBANON	AS	2.62	2.83	810	750	7.796	7.796	0.00	7.796	0.00	7.796	0.00	7.977	0.18	8.694	0.90
MOROCCO	AS	20.80	23.92	710	750	21.539	21.539	0.00	21.539	0.00	22.364	0.83	24.660	3.12	26.760	5.22
0-750 GNP TOTALS		2781.36	3075.34			2361.39	2371.65	10.26	2417.17	55.78	2628.49	267.10	2847.28	485.89	3076.66	715.27
PAPUA NEW GUINEA	AP	3.20	3.80	720	770	11.213	11.213	0.00	20.241	9.03	23.020	11.81	25.946	14.73	28.992	17.78
MONGOLIA	AP	1.81	2.09	790	780	7.362	7.362	0.00	13.865	6.50	15.770	8.41	17.775	10.41	19.863	12.50
ALBANIA	AS	2.92	3.15	910	790	6.395	6.395	0.00	13.725	7.33	15.611	9.22	17.598	11.20	19.666	13.27
SWAZILAND	AF	0.71	0.74	890	790	4.762	4.762	0.00	11.138	6.38	12.669	7.91	14.281	9.52	15.959	11.20
TURKS & CAICOS IS.	LA	0.01	0.01	680	790	0.934	0.934	0.00	1.373	0.44	1.561	0.63	1.760	0.83	1.966	1.03
TONGA	AP	0.10	0.10	770	800	1.586	1.586	0.00	2.691	1.11	3.061	1.48	3.451	1.86	3.856	2.27
NICARAGUA	LA	3.00	3.62	820	810	9.760	9.760	0.00	21.333	11.57	24.266	14.51	27.354	17.59	30.569	20.81
VANUATU	AP	0.13	0.15	700	820	1.833	1.833	0.00	3.253	1.42	3.700	1.87	4.171	2.34	4.662	2.83
TOKELAU	AP	0.00	0.00	540	830	1.151	1.151	0.00	1.254	0.10	1.426	0.28	1.607	0.46	1.796	0.65
HONDURAS	LA	4.10	4.84	670	850	11.125	11.125	0.00	20.460	9.33	23.268	12.14	26.226	15.10	29.306	18.18
ANGUILLA	LA	0.01	0.01	630	860	1.025	1.025	0.00	1.256	0.23	1.429	0.40	1.610	0.59	1.799	0.77
GUATEMALA	LA	7.93	8.69	1170	880	7.549	8.044	0.50	21.131	13.58	24.036	16.49	27.095	19.55	30.279	22.73
CAPE VERDE	AF	0.31	0.35	430	910	6.552	6.552	0.00	6.552	0.00	6.552	0.00	6.552	0.00	7.278	0.73
CONGO	AF	1.77	2.10	1210	930	6.388	6.388	0.00	14.378	7.99	16.355	9.97	18.436	12.05	20.603	14.22
EL SALVADOR	LA	5.23	5.06	760	950	10.334	10.334	0.00	15.779	5.44	17.947	7.61	20.229	9.89	22.605	12.27
THAILAND	AP	49.20	54.47	810	1000	27.678	27.678	0.00	31.423	3.75	35.742	8.06	40.291	12.61	45.027	17.35
CAMEROON	AF	9.56	11.21	850	1010	16.395	16.395	0.00	24.984	8.59	28.414	12.02	32.025	15.63	35.786	19.39
TT OF PACIFIC IS.	AP	0.15	0.15	1040	1070	2.912	2.912	0.00	2.912	0.00	2.912	0.00	2.912	0.00	2.912	0.00
ECUADOR	LA	8.19	10.15	1310	1080	8.711	9.162	0.45	23.999	15.29	27.292	18.58	30.759	22.05	34.370	25.66
JAMAICA	LA	2.26	2.43	1390	1080	4.355	4.355	0.00	10.250	5.89	11.657	7.30	13.139	8.78	14.681	10.33
BOTSWANA	AF	1.00	1.16	920	1100	6.083	6.083	0.00	8.843	2.76	10.059	3.98	11.339	5.26	12.672	6.59
SAINT VINCENT	LA	0.10	0.12	780	1100	1.888	1.888	-0.00	1.888	0.00	2.006	0.12	2.261	0.37	2.527	0.64
DJIBOUTI	AS	0.40	0.38	770	1110	3.531	3.531	0.00	3.687	0.16	4.194	0.66	4.728	1.20	5.283	1.75
PARAGUAY	LA	3.21	4.04	1180	1180	5.661	5.661	0.00	8.680	3.02	9.872	4.21	11.128	5.47	12.435	6.77
CUBA	LA	9.88	10.39	1910	1200	11.905	11.905	0.00	14.031	2.13	15.958	4.05	17.988	6.08	20.101	8.20
NAMIBIA	AF	1.09	1.26	1710	1200	10.618	10.618	0.00	10.618	0.00	10.618	0.00	10.618	0.00	10.618	0.00
TUNISIA	AS	6.90	7.80	1250	1230	8.711	8.711	0.00	10.804	2.09	12.288	3.58	13.851	5.14	15.478	6.77
COLOMBIA	LA	27.52	30.01	1440	1240	12.776	12.776	0.00	15.881	3.11	18.063	5.29	20.360	7.58	22.751	9.98
TURKEY	AS	47.30	53.77	1180	1280	13.768	13.768	0.00	15.040	1.27	17.107	3.34	19.284	5.52	21.551	7.78

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Annex II (continued)

COUNTRIES AND TERRITORIES	REG	Population 1983	Population 1988	Per Capita GNP 1983	Per Capita GNP 1988 a/	4TH CYC IPFs b/	5TH CYCLE RESOURCE SCENARIOS c/ (Millions of U.S. dollars) Alt-ZERO	Change	Alt-1	Change	Alt-2	Change	Alt-3	Change	Alt-4	Change
GRENADA	LA	0.09	0.10	1050	1370	1.267	1.267	0.00	1.267	0.00	1.267	0.00	1.267	0.00	1.267	0.00
PERU	LA	17.88	20.68	1190	1450	14.518	14.518	0.00	14.518	0.00	14.518	0.00	14.518	0.00	14.518	0.00
BELIZE	LA	0.15	0.18	1110	1460	1.267	1.267	0.00	1.267	0.00	1.267	0.00	1.267	0.00	1.267	0.00
JORDAN	AS	3.24	3.94	1680	1500	8.711	8.711	0.00	8.711	0.00	8.711	0.00	8.711	0.00	8.711	0.00
CHILE	LA	11.68	12.76	1920	1510	11.614	11.614	0.00	11.614	0.00	11.614	0.00	11.614	0.00	11.614	0.00
FIJI	AP	0.67	0.73	1720	1540	2.904	2.904	0.00	2.904	0.00	2.904	0.00	2.904	0.00	2.904	0.00
SAINT LUCIA	LA	0.13	0.15	1080	1540	1.267	1.267	0.00	1.267	0.00	1.267	0.00	1.267	0.00	1.267	0.00
COOK ISLANDS	AP	0.02	0.02	1160	1560	1.183	1.183	0.00	1.183	0.00	1.183	0.00	1.183	0.00	1.183	0.00
DPR KOREA	AP	19.19	21.88	760	1600	16.404	16.404	0.00	16.404	0.00	16.404	0.00	16.404	0.00	16.404	0.00
DOMINICA	LA	0.08	0.08	1010	1650	1.336	1.336	0.00	1.336	0.00	1.336	0.00	1.336	0.00	1.336	0.00
SYRIAN ARAB REP.	AS	9.60	11.67	1640	1670	8.711	8.711	0.00	8.711	0.00	8.711	0.00	8.711	0.00	8.711	0.00
COSTA RICA	LA	2.38	2.67	1020	1760	5.662	5.662	0.00	5.662	0.00	5.662	0.00	5.662	0.00	5.662	0.00
NIUE	AP	0.00	0.00	1030	1790	0.845	0.845	0.00	0.845	0.00	0.845	0.00	0.845	0.00	0.845	0.00
MAURITIUS	AF	0.99	1.05	1140	1810	4.221	4.221	0.00	4.221	0.00	4.221	0.00	4.221	0.00	4.221	0.00
MEXICO	LA	75.00	83.59	2190	1820	11.614	11.614	0.00	11.614	0.00	11.614	0.00	11.614	0.00	11.614	0.00
POLAND	AS	36.56	37.87	1830	1850	4.355	4.355	0.00	4.355	0.00	4.355	0.00	4.355	0.00	4.355	0.00
MALAYSIA	AP	14.86	16.92	1910	1870	8.711	8.711	0.00	8.711	0.00	8.711	0.00	8.711	0.00	8.711	0.00
BULGARIA	AS	8.95	9.00	2350	2180	3.484	3.484	0.00	3.484	0.00	3.484	0.00	3.484	0.00	3.484	0.00
ROMANIA	AS	22.60	23.05	2350	2210	4.355	4.355	0.00	4.355	0.00	4.355	0.00	4.355	0.00	4.355	0.00
BRAZIL	LA	129.66	144.37	1810	2280	17.422	17.422	0.00	17.422	0.00	17.422	0.00	17.422	0.00	17.422	0.00
PANAMA	LA	1.96	2.32	1980	2290	4.355	4.355	0.00	4.355	0.00	4.355	0.00	4.355	0.00	4.355	0.00
IRAQ	AS	14.66	17.66	2850	2340	8.711	8.711	0.00	8.711	0.00	8.711	0.00	8.711	0.00	8.711	0.00
ALGERIA	AS	20.57	23.81	2610	2450	11.614	11.614	0.00	11.614	0.00	11.614	0.00	11.614	0.00	11.614	0.00
SURINAME	LA	0.37	0.43	2770	2450	2.033	2.033	0.00	2.033	0.00	2.033	0.00	2.033	0.00	2.033	0.00
HUNGARY	AS	10.70	10.60	2160	2460	2.033	2.033	0.00	2.033	0.00	2.033	0.00	2.033	0.00	2.033	0.00
URUGUAY	LA	2.97	3.00	2450	2470	5.807	5.807	0.00	5.807	0.00	5.807	0.00	5.807	0.00	5.807	0.00
ARGENTINA	LA	29.60	31.51	1960	2640	11.614	11.614	0.00	11.614	0.00	11.614	0.00	11.614	0.00	11.614	0.00
YUGOSLAVIA	AS	22.78	23.55	2640	2680	4.355	4.355	0.00	4.355	0.00	4.355	0.00	4.355	0.00	4.355	0.00
SAINT KITTS AND NEVIS	LA	0.05	0.05	1360	2770	1.267	1.267	0.00	1.267	0.00	1.267	0.00	1.267	0.00	1.267	0.00
ANTIGUA	LA	0.08	0.08	1700	2800	1.267	1.267	0.00	1.267	0.00	1.267	0.00	1.267	0.00	1.267	0.00
GABON	AF	0.70	1.08	3930	2970	2.787	2.787	0.00	2.787	0.00	2.787	0.00	2.787	0.00	2.787	0.00
VENEZUELA	LA	17.26	18.76	3980	3170	4.646	3.717	-0.93	4.541	-0.10	4.646	0.00	4.646	0.00	4.646	0.00
TRINIDAD & TOBAGO	LA	1.14	1.24	6510	3350	2.323	1.858	-0.46	1.858	-0.46	1.858	-0.46	1.989	-0.33	2.223	-0.10
CAYMAN ISLANDS	LA	0.02	0.02	2860	3460	0.473	0.473	0.00	0.473	0.00	0.473	0.00	0.473	0.00	0.473	0.00
IRAN, ISLAMIC REP.OF	AP	42.51	48.56	3610	3530	11.614	9.291	-2.32	9.291	-2.32	9.291	-2.32	9.291	-2.32	9.291	-2.32
REPUBLIC OF KOREA	AP	39.96	42.59	2020	3530	10.453	8.362	-2.09	8.362	-2.09	8.362	-2.09	8.362	-2.09	8.362	-2.09
PORTUGAL	AS	10.10	10.16	2230	3670	2.323	1.858	-0.46	2.323	0.00	2.323	0.00	2.323	0.00	2.323	0.00
ARUBA	LA	0.07	0.07	8460	3750	0.384	0.384	0.00	0.384	0.00	0.384	0.00	0.384	0.00	0.384	0.00
MONTSERRAT	LA	0.01	0.01	2360	3750	0.591	0.591	0.00	0.591	0.00	0.591	0.00	0.591	0.00	0.591	0.00
SEYCHELLES	AF	0.07	0.07	2400	3800	1.267	1.267	0.00	1.267	0.00	1.267	0.00	1.267	0.00	1.267	0.00
MALTA	AS	0.36	0.35	3480	5050	1.452	1.161	-0.29	1.161	-0.29	1.161	-0.29	1.161	-0.29	1.161	-0.29
OMAN	AS	1.13	1.40	6240	5070	1.858	1.487	-0.37	1.597	-0.26	1.816	-0.04	1.858	0.00	1.858	0.00
LIB ARAB JAMAHIRIYA	AS	3.40	4.25	8570	5410	2.323	1.858	-0.46	2.052	-0.27	2.323	0.00	2.323	0.00	2.323	0.00
BARBADOS	LA	0.25	0.26	4020	5990	1.452	1.161	-0.29	1.161	-0.29	1.161	-0.29	1.161	-0.29	1.161	-0.29
SAUDI ARABIA	AS	10.44	14.02	12410	6170	4.646	3.717	-0.93	3.717	-0.93	3.950	-0.70	4.452	-0.19	4.646	0.00
CYPRUS	AS	0.66	0.69	3830	6260	2.904	2.323	-0.58	2.323	-0.58	2.323	-0.58	2.323	-0.58	2.323	-0.58
NETHERLANDS ANTILLES	LA	0.19	0.19	6320	6360	0.629	0.503	-0.13	0.503	-0.13	0.503	-0.13	0.510	-0.12	0.570	-0.06
BAHRAIN	AS	0.40	0.48	10620	6660	1.161	0.929	-0.23	0.929	-0.23	0.929	-0.23	1.007	-0.15	1.125	-0.04
BRITISH VIRGIN IS.	LA	0.01	0.01	2600	8500	0.253	0.203	-0.05	0.203	-0.05	0.203	-0.05	0.205	-0.05	0.229	-0.02

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Annex II (continued)

COUNTRIES AND TERRITORIES	REG	Population 1983	Population 1988	Per Capita GNP 1983	Per Capita GNP 1988 a/	4TH CYC IPFs b/	5TH CYCLE RESOURCE SCENARIOS c/ (Millions of U.S. dollars) Alt-ZERO	Change	Alt-1	Change	Alt-2	Change	Alt-3	Change	Alt-4	Change
SINGAPORE	AP	2.50	2.64	6790	9100	3.484	2.787	-0.70	2.787	-0.70	2.787	-0.70	2.787	-0.70	2.787	-0.70
TERRITORY OF HONGKONG	AP	5.31	5.67	6130	9230	0.290	0.290	0.00	0.290	0.00	0.290	-0.00	0.290	-0.00	0.290	-0.00
NAURU	AP	0.01	0.01	5880	10230	0.051	0.051	0.00	0.051	-0.00	0.051	-0.00	0.051	-0.00	0.051	-0.00
BAHAMAS	LA	0.22	0.25	6330	10310	1.394	1.115	-0.28	1.115	-0.28	1.115	-0.28	1.115	-0.28	1.115	-0.28
QATAR	AS	0.28	0.35	18340	11610	0.697	0.557	-0.14	0.557	-0.14	0.557	-0.14	0.557	-0.14	0.584	-0.11
BRUNEI DARUSSALAM	AP	0.21	0.26	20880	14100	0.493	0.395	-0.10	0.467	-0.03	0.493	0.00	0.493	0.00	0.493	0.00
U.A. EMIRATES	AS	1.21	1.50	23570	15720	0.581	0.465	-0.12	0.581	0.00	0.581	0.00	0.581	0.00	0.581	0.00
BERMUDA	LA	0.06	0.06	10280	22800	0.372	0.297	-0.07	0.297	-0.07	0.297	-0.07	0.297	-0.07	0.314	-0.06
+750 GNP TOTALS		793.90	880.68			466.77	456.71	-10.07	586.05	119.28	632.28	165.51	680.97	214.19	732.26	265.49
MLMs						11.53	10.20		10.20		10.20		10.20		10.20	
CARIS MULTI-IS						2.83	2.50		2.50		2.50		2.50		2.50	
SUBTOTAL						2844.72	2841.06		3015.92		3273.47		3540.95		3821.62	
UNALLOCATED						17.47	21.13		117.48		117.02		120.25		124.46	
GRAND TOTALS						2862.19	2862.19		3133.41		3390.50		3661.20		3946.08	

a/ Preliminary 1988 data have been compiled on the basis of best available estimates from the World Bank and other sources. They may be subject to revision in subsequent calculations.

b/ The distribution of resources on a ratio of 80:20 to countries below and above 1983 per capita GNP $750 is distorted in the presentation of the fourth cycle as a result of reordering countries according to their 1988 per capita GNP. Further, fourth cycle IPFs shown are as approved in decision 88/31 at 75 per cent of the amount available as an IPF supplement.

c/ Explanation of scenarios:

All IPFs have been calculated according to decision 85/16:

Alt-Zero: Assumes resources as approved by the Council for the fourth cycle.

Alt-1: Assumes 6 per cent annual growth in voluntary contributions for the period 1992-1996.

Alt-2: Assumes 8 per cent annual growth in voluntary contributions for the period 1992-1996.

Alt-3: Assumes 10 per cent annual growth in voluntary contributions for the period 1992-1996.

Alt-4: Assumes 12 per cent annual growth in voluntary contributions for the period 1992-1996.

See paragraphs 5 and 6 for additional details.

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Annex III

POSSIBLE CRITERIA TO BE USED FOR WAIVING NET CONTRIBUTOR OBLIGATIONS FOR COUNTRIES DESIGNATED AS NET CONTRIBUTOR COUNTRIES ON THE BASIS OF THEIR PER CAPITA GNP ALONE

1. As proposed, a country would have to qualify under three of the following five categories:

(a) The country's per capita GNP will fall below the established thresholds, if that portion of its GNP generated by the exploitation of its non-renewable resources is not taken into consideration;

(b) Available data from the World Bank or other reliable sources indicate that the country's per capita GNP for the poorest 50 per cent of its population is less than, say, 25 per cent of the established per capita GNP threshold;

(c) The country's female literacy rate is less than 20 per cent;

(d) The country is facing very serious ecological problems, as certified by the United Nations Environment Programme;

(e) The country is facing a serious deterioration of its economic and/or political situation, and meets at least three of the following four criteria:

(i) The Government has had to reduce its budget in real terms by more than 20 per cent during the last five years;

(ii) The country's export earnings have declined by 25 per cent or more and its current account deficit has exceeded 10 per cent of its GNP for at least three of the last five years;

(iii) Unemployment has increased to 20 per cent or more of the labour force during the last five years;

(iv) The country is undertaking a structural adjustment programme.

2. When applying the above additional criteria, UNDP should, in consultation with the Government, make sure that the IPF resources made available to the country on a non-reimbursable basis are devoted to programmes aimed at resolving the problems which are the reason for waiving the net contributor obligations.